The New-York Times.

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EUROPEAN NEWS.

Newspaper Files by the Hungarian.

The Letter from Napoleon III. to the King of Sardinia.

THE AMERICANS IN CHINA.

The news packages by the *Hungarian*, at Portland, reached this City early this morning.

We extract the matters of leading interest.

FRANCE AND ITALY.

Important Letter from Napoleon III.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* states that he has received from a friend in Italy the following letter, addressed by the Emperor of the French, on the 20th instant, to the King of Sardinia, and he has no hesitation in guaranteeing its perfect authenticity:

MONSIEUR MON FRÈRE: I write to-day to your Majesty in order to set forth to you the present situation of affairs, to remind you of the past, and to settle with you the course which ought to be followed for the future. The circumstances are grave; it is requisite to lay aside illusions and sterile regrets, and to examine carefully the real state of affairs. Thus, the question is not now whether I have done well or ill in making peace at Villafranca, but rather to obtain from the treaty results the most favorable for the pacification of Italy and for the repose of Europe.

Before entering on the discussion of this question, I am anxious to recall once more to your Majesty the obstacles which rendered every definite negotiation and every definitive treaty so difficult.

In point of fact, war has often fewer complications than peace. In the former two interests only are in presence of each other—the attack and the defence; in the latter, on the contrary, the point is to reconcile a multitude of interests—often of an opposite character. This is what actually occurred at the moment of peace. It was necessary to conclude a treaty that should secure in the best manner possible the independence of Italy, which should satisfy Piedmont and the wishes hf the population, and yet which would not wound the Catholic sentiment or the rights of the Sovereigns in whom Europe felt an interest.

I believed then that if the Emperor of Austria wished to come to a frank understanding with me, with a view of bringing about this important result, the causes of antagonism which for centuries had divided these two empires would disappear, and that the regeneration of Italy would be effected by common accord, and without further bloodshed.

I now state what are, in my opinion, the essential conditions of that regeneration:

Italy to be composed of several independent States, united by a federal bond.

Each of these States to adopt a particular representative system and salutary reforms.

The Confederation to then ratify the principle of Italian nationality; to have but one flag, but one system of customs, and one currency.

The directing centre to be at Rome, which should be composed of representatives named by the sovereigns from a list prepared by the Chambers, in order that, in this species of Diet, the influence of the reigning families suspected of a leaning towards Austria should be counterbalanced by the element resulting from election.

By granting to the Holy Father the honorary Presidency of the Confederation, the religious sentiment of Catholic Europe would be satisfied, the moral influence of the Pope would be increased throughout Italy, and would enable him to make concessions in conformity with the legitimate wishes of the populations. Now, the plan which I had formed at the moment of making peace may still be carried out if your Majesty will employ your influence in promoting it. Besides, a considerable advance has been made in that direction.

The cession of Lombardy, with a limited debt, is an accomplished fact.

Austria has given up *her right to keep garrisons in the strong places of Piacenza, Ferrara, and Comacchio.*

The rights of the Sovereigns have, it is true, been reserved, but the independence of Central Italy has also been guaranteed, inasmuch as all idea of foreign intervention has been formally set aside; and, lastly, Venetia is to become a province purely Italian. It is the real interest of your Majesty, as of the Peninsula, to second me in the development of this plan, in order to obtain from it the best results; for your Majesty cannot forget *that I am bound by the treaty*; and I cannot, in the Congress which is about to open, withdraw myself *from my engagements. The part of France is traced beforehand.*

We demand that Parma and Piacenza shall be united to Piedmont, because this territory is, in a strategical point of view, indispensable to her.

We demand that the Duchess of Parma shall be called to Modena;

That Tuscany—augmented, perhaps, by a portion of territory—shall be restored to the Grond Duke Ferdinand;

That a system of moderate (*sage*) liberty shall be adopted in all the States of Italy;

That Austria shall frankly disengage herself from an incessant cause of embarrassment for the future, and that she shall consent to complete the nationality of Venetia, by creating not only a separate representation and administration, but also an Italian army;

We demand that the fortresses of Mantua and Peschiera shall be recognized as federal fortresses;

And, lastly, that a Confederation based on the real wants, as well as on the traditions of the Peninsula, to the exclusion of every foreign influence, shall consolidate the fabric of the independence of Italy.

I shall neglect nothing for the attainment of this great result. *Let your Majesty be convinced of it*, my sentiments will not vary, and so far as the *interests of France are not opposed to it, I shall always be* happy to serve the cause for which we have combated together.

PALACE OF ST. CLOUD, 20th of October, 1859.

The Papal States.

A Paris correspondent of the *Independance* of Brussels says:

"I have received news of importance from Rome. The Holy Father has come to an understanding with the Duke DE GRAMONT as to the reforms to be introduced into the Pontifical States. The negotiations have been carried on direct by the Pope, assisted by Monsignor BERARDI, Under-Secretary of State for Ecclesiastical Affairs, and who is said to be a liberal man. The Holy Father has at last become convinced of the necessity of improving his internal administration, but it is an indispensable preliminary that the Legations shall return to their obedience. What means will be employed for that purpose? The following rumor is afloat at Rome on the subject: Part of the garrison of Rome is to be sent to Viterbo and Perugi; the Swiss regiment in the latter place is to go to reinforce the Papal troops opposed to GARIBALDI; and a French diplomatic agent is then to intervene to prevent a conflict, and to bring about the submission of Bologna, by convincing GARIBALDI that defence is impossible, the Holy Father being supported by the French army."

Another Paris correspondent of the same journal says:

"There has been something said of the probability that the Pope will launch a bull of interdiction against the King of Piedmont. Some of his counsellors, perhaps, would not hesitate to adopt that extreme measure, because they do not see all the consequences that might follow. If the Holy See should issue an interdict, the general belief at Turin is that the King would accept the struggle, and decide on embracing another religion, advising the people to follow his example. In the present state of public excitement, it is certain that part of the inhabitants of Piedmont and the other provinces would follow their sovereign in that line of conduct. It is even asserted that VICTOR EMANUEL has indirectly apprised the Pope of his intentions, throwing on him all the responsibility of what might occur."

The American Minister in China.

From the London Times, Nov. 1.

The American newspapers are occupied by a very long narrative of the adventures of the American Minister in his course to Pekin, and in his successful efforts to obtain a ratification of Mr. REED's treaty. It appears that on the Wednesday after the battle at the mouth of the Peiho the steam-tender Toey-wan was dispatched northwards upon a cruise of discovery, to ascertain the locality designated by the petty officers at the Taku Forts as the spot where the American Minister would find the means of proceeding towards the capital. As the coast was dangerous and unsurveyed, the tender brought up at a village, and committed to the custody of the inhabitants a letter to the Governor-General of the Province of of Chih li. This letter was answered in due course, and an appointment was made for an interview at Pehtang, which appears to be about twelve miles from the mouth of the Pei-ho, but in a position not visible from the sea. In this previously unknown town Mr. WARD was detained twelve days, and the description given of it is certainly not that of a pleasant residence. On July 20, the American Ministher, having settled through the Chinese authorities the number of his foreign escort, which was limited tv 20; having received letters of introduction from the Russian Governor of Eastern Siberia to the Russian Minister at Peking; and having been politely saluted by two Russian steamers which happened by a singular felicity, to be anchored off the town, left his ship and confided himself to the guidance of the Chinese officers, who undertook to take him to their capital. The conveyance provided for this journey is described, *in the language of the American Embassy*, as "*a covered box set on one pair of wheels, in which the occupant sits on cushions laid at the bottom.*" The Embassy speculated that this box, seeing that it carried the traveler's baggage within and behind, and *protected him against rain and heat, might have been* a comfortable conveyance if it had been furnished with springs, and if the roads had had no more than average quantity of ruts and holes. Thus the *cortège* started from Pehtang, directing their course nearly due west across a saline barren plain, and passing a small ditch-like stream which connects the Peiho with the Petang River, but had scarcely enough water to float a ship's gig. The end of the second day's journey brought them to Pehhang, a town about twelve miles above Tientsin, and on the Peiho River. Here they put into five Chinese boats, and for five days were drawn, by deliberate stages, up the windings of the Peiho, to the city of Tungchow, where the navigation ends. Again they had to ensconce themselves in those excruciating boxes, and they were jolted along the road leading to the Capital. They describe this road with expressive horror as one of "unutterable depravity." Thus, in boxes upon wheels, or upon Tartar ponies, or on foot, the Americans reached the long suburb which leads up to the eastern gate of the Capital. Passing along the suburb and through the gate, they wended their way to the lodgings prepared for them, along an unpaved avenue five-and-thirty yards wide, which rain and traffic had converted into a quagmire, and through which horses, carts and drivers were floundering in great confusion. However, on the 27th of July, Mr. WARD and his suite were safely housed in "Thirteenth-street, Peking."

Thus far the narrative of the American Ambassador's progress to Pekin has some novelty. Lord MACARTNEY, in 1793, and Lord AMHERST, in 1816, were both conducted to the Chinese capital by the ordinary channel of the Pei-ho. Lord MACARTNEY was accompanied by a retinue of 95 Europeans, and Lord AMHERST's numbered 75. The object in the present case seems to have been to reduce this number still further, and to manifest to the population of Peking that the outside barbarians had gained nothing by their military successes, the reports whereof must have been dimly known in the capital. There is a novelty, however, about the box upon wheels and the land carriage which is not often found in progresses to Peking. Perhaps, also, this narrative of the advance from Pehtang and the information that there are across that wide and level plain roads over which wheeled vehicles can be drawn by one or two horses, and in which men may sit without actual dislocation of their joints, may not be without interest to those who are now planning a trip over that plain with a somewhat larger escort than that which accompanied Mr. WARD. Here, however, all the novelty and all the interest of this gentleman's embassy ends. The Chinese, who adhere more pertinaciously to precedent even than Lord ELGIN himself, began, immediately he was housed, to play off upon Mr. WARD the same tactics which had been used in the two former Embassies. A few pages from the records of either of these would describe with a general fidelity all that now took place. Of course, the question raised was that of the ceremony to be performed at the audience with the Emperor. Mandarins were sent to explain that the "three kneelings and nine knocks of the head on the floor" could not be expected of Mr. WARD, but that the Emperor would be satisfied in his case with "one kneeling and three knocks." As Mr. WARD was not amiable on this point, further compromises were attempted; but when they found that the barbarian's prejudices were as strong as ever, and that Mr. WARD could not, consistently with his personal and national respectability, consent to adore the Emperor of China in a kneeling posture; the residence at Pekin ended just as, with the somewhat doubtful exception of Lord MACARTNEY's Embassy, all other Embassies have terminated. Mr. WARD was civilly dismissed from the capital, taken back in his old boxes and boats to Pehtang, and in that little seaport town the ratified copy of the American treaty was handed to him. Of course, Mr. WARD at the same time delivered to the Commissioners the American ratification. But whether they took this back to Peking, or whether the same fate awaits this which happened to the former treaty which the Americans made with YEH, and which was found among YEH's private papers when he was taken at Canton, it is impossible to say. This, however, is pretty certain, that a treaty thus contemptuously ratified and exchanged will be only observed by the Chinese to the extent which may at any time jump with their caprice or their interest.

France in the East.

Correspondence of the London Times.

PARIS, Thursday, Oct. 27.

It appears that the French Government proposes to establish a direct steam communication between France, India and China. The *Salut Public* of Lyons contains the following article on the subject:

"It is seriously proposed to establish a direct steam service between France, India and China. The first result of such a service would be to remove the carriage of silk from the exclusive discretion of the Peninsular and Oriental Company. But it is intended to go further—the French company charged with this service would, if we are well informed, be a banking-house specially created with a view to *the extension and facility of our financial and commercial relations with those countries*, where English houses reign exclusively and without competition. A Committee has been appointed by the Government to examine the proposals made on this subject, and we believe that delegates from the Lyons manufacturers will be heard before the Committee."

The *Moniteur de la Flotte* copies this article, and adds:

It is an error generally received in France that we have none but religious interests in China and in Cochin China. France has likewise commercial and political interests there of the first order. The value of our transactions with China cannot be estimated at less than from 100,000,000 to 120,000,000 francs. This trade is now carried on almost exclusively through the means of English steamboats. As to the part we shall have to perform in those distant seas, the Emperor's Government, which knows how to become the heir of all noble traditions, will easily find in our archives the proofs of the elevated plans which the policy of the great King wished to realize in the extreme East. Under LOUIS XIV. France was, in fact, seeking in the China Seas means to compensate her for the losses her colonial empire had suffered in India. It was assuredly a grand idea, and it would be worthy of the Government of the Emperor to take up this project and conduct it to a fortunate conclusion."

Loss of the Schooner Jean Martin—Forty-two Persons Saved—Heroic Conduct of Capt. Jones, his Officers and Crew.

To the Editor of the Portland Advertiser:

Knowing that you will gladly find space in your journal for any article suggested by the heroic *conduct of our fellow men, I avail myself of the opportunity* of giving publicity to a scene which ought not to be entombed in the hidden pages of a ship's log. On Wednesday morning, the 9th inst., the steamer *Hungarian*, THOMAS JONES, Master, of the Montreal Ocean Steamship Company's Line, when on her passage to Portland, at a distance of about 150 miles due east from St. Johns, N.F., sighted a vessel directly on her course, and on approaching her she proved to be in distress. She was hove to, and two men were visible in the rigging, holding between them the British flag with the union turned downwards, which told too plainly that succor was required in that quarter. At the time the *Hungarian* was fast traversing the mighty deep, notwithstanding the fury of the wind and the magnitude of the waves, and bid fair to make another of her rapid runs across the Atlantic. The thoughts, however, of lending a helping hand to a fellow being in distress, stimulated our noble captain, and if possible made him appear more energetic than ever. He stood on the bridge and quickly gave his orders, which were quickly responded to by his worthy officers and able crew. The canvass was soon taken in, and the *Hungarian* was not long in finding a suitable position in proximity to the stranger. "Man the life-boat, Mr. HARDIE, and see what she wants," were the orders now given, and promptly Mr. HARDIE, the first officer, and Mr. PORTER, the third officer, took their positions in the life-boat, the former at the tiller, the latter in the bow, having with them in their allotted places five able-bodied tars, who voluntarily consigned themselves to a situation which but for their zeal might have been the lot of some of their messmates. "Remember, HARDIE, should anything happen, St. John bears due east," were the Captain's last words to his faithful officer. The boat was lowered gradually and with great care, for every sea as it broke against the side of the ship, and dashed its spray over the anxious countenances of the sympathizing passengers who stood on the deck, threatening to seal the doom of the brave hearts which challenged its might, and were willing to contend with it on the chances of saving the objects of their action. "Lower away and hoist away," "be careful and look out," were respectively cried out before the crew succeeded in settling the boat on the sea, and in freeing her from the tackle attached to the davit. One of the block's came in contact with Mr. HARDIE's face, and as he was borne to the stranger, the blood had so discolored his cheeks that he was the object of everybody's commiseration. After disappearing and reappearing times without number, Mr. HARDIE reached the vessel, and from the deck of the *Hungarian* we could see the difficulties and dangers with which he had to contend. The stranger was plunging and rolling about at the mercy of the waves, and could hardly be approached; but, by watching an opportunity, Mr. HARDIE succeeded in getting the boat near enough to enable Mr. PORTER to get on board. A number of persons were soon congregated on the deck, and the confusion which always takes place on an occasion of the kind presesented itself on this one. Men, women and children were thrown into the life-boat as an opportunity offered, and when all were on board of her, Mr. PORTER made a final search to see that no one was forgotten. He then succeeded in gaining his place, and our hearts gladdened to see the living little rescuer surmounting the billows with her bow directly towards us. Tremendous seas were rolling at this time, and when Mr. HARDIE brought his charge alongside of the *Hungarian*, we felt sensible of the danger he would encounter in discharging her. Fearless as regarding himself he guided the helm, and the crew, under the direction of Mr. PORTER, kept the boat off of the *Hungarian*, while those from the railing pulled up the passengers by means of ropes tied around their waists. Immediately after all of the rescued were safely on board of the *Hungarian*, and we believed there was little then to fear, a sea too strong for human force successfully to resist, struck the boat and brought her forcibly against the side of the ship, and Mr. HARDIE disappeared. He was *thrown from his seat into the sea, unable to swim and* without anything in his hand wherewith he could have saved himself. *Life preservers were thrown overboard*, which HARDIE did not require. A kind Providence did not forsake him in the hour of need. While sinking beneath the ship, he came in contact with a line which accidentally hung over the vessel, and seizing hold of it, he was enabled to bring himself to the surface of the water, thence to the deck. A cheer greeted him as his head appeared above the gunwall, but he was as calm and undisturbed as if nothing had occurred. He rested merely for a moment, and then went forth to his duty. The rescued party were taken from a schooner named the *Jean Martin*, bound from Labrador to Carbonier, in Newfoundland. The *Jean Martin* belonged to the captain, and was laden with oil and fish, which he had accumulated during the Summer months. He had a shipwrecked party on board, which he found on the coast of Labrador, and when on his way thence to Newfoundland, a storm encountered him which carried away all his sails and drove him out into the sea. He had been disabled two or three days previously by a heavy sea, which broke over his vessel and strained her to such an extent that the water came into her freely. On the morning of the 9th, the crew were nearly exhausted, only six men being able to work at the pumps, and the stores were all gone, save a few biscuits. They had not had fire on board for several days, and consequently were nearly famished. They numbered in all 42 souls.

When first received on board of the *Hungarian* the condition of all, more particularly that of the women and children, was most distressing. They were half clad, and their cold, ghastly countenances plainly depicted the horrors which inwardly disturbed them while awaiting the death which, but a few moments before appeared inevitable. The women and children were at once taken to the cabin and placed in comfortable beds, and suitable nourishment supplied them. Dr. FERGUSON, of the *Hungarian* took them under his especial care, and constantly went among them to see that they had everything they required. His kindness enkindled grateful feelings on the part of all. The stewardess, Miss CARMEAN, also deserves especial notice for kindly encouraging her patients, and obtaining comfortable apparel, of which they were so much in need. The men had a warm breakfast given to them in the chief saloon, to which they did ample justice.

On the following morning the *Hungarian* stopped opposite to the entrance to the harbor of St. Johns, and Messrs. HARDIE and PORTER were again in the life-boat, with the living testimonials of their bravery closely surrounding them. As the little boat was turned towards the shore, cheers of the deepest gratitude burst forth from those on board, and kind and lingering looks were directed to Capt. JONES for his magnanimous conduct towards them. They were all left in a comfortable room in the police station at St. Johns, and, no doubt, the authorities of that place have, ere this, given them the means of reaching their respective homes. The Captain of the *Jean Martin*, supported by the opinion of Mr. PORTER, believed that the sinking ship would soon disappear.

Mails for America via Cork.

Arrangements have been made for he British packets conveying the mails between this country and North America to call at Queenstown, (Cork,) for the purpose of embarking and landing mails on each of their voyages between Liverpool and Boston, *viá* Halifax; that is, on every alternate voyage by British packet to and from America. For the future, therefore, the outward mails will include such correspondence as may be posted or may arrive in London up to the usual post-hour on Saturday evening, or may reach Cork up to Sunday morning, so that a considerable additional time will be allowed throughout the Kingdom for posting letters, &c., sent by these British packets to the United States and to British North America. This arrangement will commence with the packet appointed to leave Liverpool on Saturday, the 5th of November, and will continue thenceforth on every alternate Saturday. Notice will be given both the daily and weekly editions of the *Postal Official Circular*, of the dates of sailing of the packets to which this arrangement will apply. As the mails from Boston and Halifax will in future be landed at a shorter interval after their embarkation than heretofore, it may not be possible to sort all the newspapers on voyage before the arrival of the packet at Queenstown. Any newspapers that may remain unsorted will, as at present, be carried on to Liverpool.

By command of the Postmaster-General,
ROWLAND HILL, Secretary.
GENERAL POST-OFFICE, Oct. 31.

FROM THE RIO GRANDE.

Defeat of the Expedition against the Outlaws—Demands of Cortinas—Further Depredations—Latest Advices.

From the Brownsville Flag Extra, Oct. 25.

Our unfortunate city is in peril beyond any which has heretofore threatened it. The force which went up to attack CORTINAS' camp met with such defeat on yesterday as it is painful for us to chronicle. It was composed of about sixty rancheros and twenty Americans on our side, and fifty of the Matamoras Infantry under Lieut. Col. LARANGA—the force from our side being under the command of Capt. THOMSON. *They carried with them a 4 pounder, belonging* to the Mexican force, and a 4-pound howitzer, belonging to Capt. KENNEDY. They arrived at the rancho of DOÑA ESTEFANA (the mother of CORTINAS) late in the afternoon, which they found in the possession of about twenty men, who, after one or two volleys, retired about two hundred yards above. These proved to be *the advanced guard of the banditti.*

After a few moments of deliberation, one of two *corrales (which are horse-pens built of high posts)* was selected for a camp, but through some want of concert a portion got into one and others in another. It was then thought well to dispatch the horsemen on a scout around and through the potrero and thence to the landing to secure the boats so as to prevent the band from escaping to the other side. Subsequently, a number of men on foot were sent up the road to find, and if possible, dislodge the enemy. The little howitzer went with them. They soon came to where the road passed through a dense chaparral, and they imprudently proceeded some distance, when a heavy and general fire was opened upon them from an enemy unseen and undiscoverable. *Finding the howitzer* useless, they sent it back and brought up the cannon in the hope that a few round shot thrown into the woods might dislodge the enemy. At the third fire it rebounded and fell off its carriage.

Col. LORANCA was expecting the mounted men, but they failed to come; but now some six or seven *mounted Americans came up and retook the gun,* yet were unable to remount it, nor could they persuade any of the men on foot to come up and assist, so they were forced to abandon it. By this time the rout became general; the mounted men had mostly *left, the majority of the infantry followed, and at last* a few who had remained with the little howitzer at the corral, *finding themselves unaided, and so few in* number that they were unable to put the howitzer into the river, or to destroy the ammunition, as they desired, left also. ANTONIO ESPINOSA and others, however, were able to get it into the river afterwards, but we learn that CORTINAS has since got it out.

There was miserably slight preparation made for the enterprise; few had percussion caps for more than four or five charges, many of the cartridges were found too large for the muskets, and at the close of the attack, when there was an attempt made for a rally, there was not ammunition enough for a single round to each of the soldiers on foot. Some supplies of ammunition had arrived during the fight, but it had not yet been made known to Mr. GLAVECKE, who was charged with its distribution, and he went in great haste towards the city for a resupply. The infantry, who had fought most bravely in the midst of an ambuscade, being out of ammunition, were compelled to retire.

Suffice it to say, that CORTINAS has won a victory, is in possession of two very efficient pieces of artillery and all the ammunition belonging to them, of a large keg of rifle powder, and some provisions which were on the route when the fight took place. It is said that he has two men, at the least, killed, if not more, while on our side four of the Mexican force were wounded at their gun, but none killed. One of the men from Brownsville, a Mexican, was badly wounded.

From what we can judge and divine from the statements of those present, especially from the report of Lieut.-Col. LORANCA and Mr. THOMPSON, CORTINAS had some 250 or 300 men. This is, however, conjectural, as others estimate it far less. Few of the bandits were seen at any one time, but as an old United States soldier observed, 50 men, hid as they were, could have stampeded 500 in a road guarding dismounted cannon. CORTINAS will of course be able now greatly to increase his band, having artillery and the prestige of victory to aid him.

We are now barricading our streets and preparing for an attack upon the town, which we may expect night by night. For ten days past nearly every man has remained on the watch all or most of the night. We are well nigh worn out, but will persevere, hoping for the arrival of the promised rangers. If there are any friends of ours within striking distance, we hope they will not fail to come at once to our relief.

LETTER FROM CORTINAS—HIS DEMANDS.

Subsequently to this victory, CORTINAS addressed the following letter to a merchant at Brownsville. It was written, says the Flag, by no Mexican or Spaniard, in wretched spelling and grammar, which translated into tolerable English, would read as follows:

VILLANUEVA, Wednesday, Oct. 26, 1859.

DEAR FRIEND: I say to you that having been informed that the town of Brownsville is fortifying itself to fight against me, I tell you that I do not wish to fight against the town because of the many persons who are faultless, such as your house, that of D. ALEJANDRO, that of D. PABLO, and other individual houses, such as that of D. VENCESLAUS VEGA. Do me the favor to acquaint all these persons and Mr. POWERS, (our Mayor,) and Mr. JAMES BROWN, (the Sheriff,) that I do not wish to molest the town. I hope you may answer me, because I am about to march upon the town, since I have now got sufficient force and artillery to batter down the houses, and not being desirous of doing so, I desire from you the three or four persons by whom I have been aggrieved, such as Mr. ADOLPHE GLAVECKE, the squinting Sheriff, (the Marshal,) and some other persons who have difficulties with me.

Do me the favor, and with you all those persons whom I have named, to make this letter known to them, that they may drive out those men and cite me to their field of battle. I await your answer, in order to act as it suits me. No more. Your servant, who places himself at your orders.

JUAN NEPOMUCENO CORTINAS.

FURTHER DEPREDATIONS OF THE OUTLAWS.

The *Flag* extra, of Oct. 26, thus sums up the latest depredations, accounts of which had been received at that office:

"The daily and nightly watch is unremittingly continued. During the night, every citizen capable of carrying arms is at quarters. The two 24-pound howitzers and a 6-pound carronade are posted at three prominent points, which are defended by barricades, while the entrances to the centre of the city are obstructed by others. On Wednesday, about 3 P.M., twenty or twenty-five horsemen were seen on the other side of the resaca, immediately in the rear of the city, evidently part of the enemy's force; the alarm was given, and the families living on the outskirts flew to their lodging places in the centre; while the men, many of whom were asleep or necessarily employed in ordinary labor, hurried to the barricades, where they remained until morning, the enemy retiring, and not reappearing during the night.

On Thursday it was ascertained that CORTINAS had been sending out his scouts in strong bodies, gathering up horses at the various ranchos, from ten to less at a time, and driving the cattle off with them. It was reported at Matamoras that from thirty to sixty desperadoes, escaped from the Victoria prison, had crossed the river the evening before, and joined him; also that he had obtained some six thousand dollars, but no one knew from whom, or how. The mails left for Corpus Christi and Laredo in the morning, and a return mail should have come in from the former place on Thursday, and from the latter on Friday, but neither mails nor riders have come in. No doubt CORTINAS has taken them and the riders. He is extending his operations towards the coast, and is evidently in command of all the roads.

At daylight on Friday morning one of the two mounted picket guards at the outskirts of the town saw a man skulking in the bushes with a gun pointed at his comrade. Our friend fired at him instantly, but his horse and that of his comrade took fright at the report. Upon returning no signs of the skulker were to be found. During the day of Friday his scouting parties were reported to have been seen at various points not far outside the city, but no special alarm occurred. About dusk Mr. FRANCIS CAMPBELL, Deputy Sheriff, a printer by trade, who came from Natchitoches, Louisiana, and has a sister and other relatives in that town, whose family lived at the suburb of Ramireño, about a mile and a half above town, went up to see them. He rode a good horse, and was armed with a SHARPE's rifle and six-shooter. A Mexican, who came a day or two since from Goliad with a party of horse-traders, having relations in Ramireño, went with him, mounted also on a good horse.

They had hardly got into their houses when a party of ten heavily-armed bandits surrounded the house, took Mr. CAMPBELL prisoner, took his horse and arms, robbed the Mexican of his horse, saddle and bridle, made prisoner also of four well-disposed Mexicans living at Ramireño, took their horses and arms and carried them all, except the man from Goliad, up towards the camp of CORTINAS. The gentlemen from Goliad represent the unfortunate man from their place as worthy of all confidence. The families of the prisoners are in the greatest distress.

This brings us down to Saturday morning, with a bitter norther and a closely beleagured town to comfort us; no help within our reach, and that which is promised wholly insufficient for our necessities.

THE LATEST ADVICES.

The Purser of the steamer *Arizona*, at New-Orleans, has furnished the *Picayune* with the following summary of the latest news:

On the night of the 30th October, a party, supposed to consist of about thirty men, came into the graveyard, in the vicinity of the city, and fired some thirty shots from small arms, but did no damage. They were answered by a discharge of canister from a field-piece, but with what effect is not known, as, on searching the place in the morning, no bodies were found, the killed and wounded, if any, having probably been carried off. Several ranches had been broken into, and money and arms demanded under penalty of death, and, when found, taken away.

The ranches of NEAL had been broken into, and everything destroyed; the house would probably have been burned had it not been of brick. NEAL and his family had escaped to Matamoras. The mails and passengers for Arizona started *viá* Point Isabel, but learning that thirty men were on that road to intercept them, the passengers went up on the *S. B. Grampus*, and the mails were crossed over from Brazos to the Mexican side of the river, and recrossed at Brownsville, and the mail for New-Orleans came down the same way. Several expresses [illegible] were sent to and fro on the American side had been taken prisoners. All the horses and cattle within the vicinity of Brownsville had been seized, [illegible] people were dependent on Matamoras for [illegible] provisions. Parties of men who came in to CORTINAS and supposed to be from Victoria, were nearly [illegible] on arrival in CORTINAS' camp, but were soon [illegible] with clothes and arms, and a lot of cattle had been sold at Matamoras, though who were the sellers or purchasers it was impossible to tall. A universal panic prevailed.

The city had been barricaded and trenches dug, and the people were hourly expecting an attack. There were rumors that Point Isabel and Brazos would be attacked, at which latter place there are many pieces *of artillery, and some small brass pieces easily transported*, and that CORTINAS stated if he succeeded in *taking Brownsville that he would carry the war into* Central Texas as far as the Nueces. Many of the ranches near that river are now *surrounded* by Indians, who are supposed to be interested with CORTINAS. The people of Brownsville send an appeal to the people of New-Orleans for help, as they receive no news of the troops and rangers expected, and as the route is a long one from the posts, and the roads bad, there is no certainty of the time of their arrival. They hope, however, to be able to protect the city until aid shall arrive from New-Orleans, even if they are not strong enough to punish the marauders. The prisoner reported as taken last trip had not been hung, but was in durance.

PRIVATE ADVICES.

From the New-Orleans Picayune, Nov. 7.

We are indebted to a mercantile firm of this city, engaged largely in the Rio Grande trade, for the following extract of a letter from their branch house at *Brownsville, dated Nov. 1:*

"Owing to the bad state of affairs in the interior, *and more probably on account of bad roads, we have* no news from Northern Mexico. Three or four conductas are expected for next week, bringing together about $3,000,000.

Affairs here are rather worse than when we last wrote. *We are besieged, and our communications* with Texas interrupted. CORTINAS' band have stopped *all the letters by way of Corpus Christi twice, the* Laredo mail thrice, and would have stopped the *Arizona's* mails from New-Orleans, if they had not been brought up on the Mexican side of the river.

We are still alone, without any assistance from the United States Government or that of Texas. We are in constant alarm, barricaded, on guard all night, with every now and then a few shots exchanged with the enemy, who come to the outskirts of the town to provocate us.

The extra of the *Flag* will give you an idea of our situation.

We lost the battle; two cannon were taken from us; but no wounded on our side. On the part of our Mexican auxiliaries five were wounded and two killed. The other party's loss could not be ascertained.

We are anxiously waiting the arrival of the volunteers from San Antonio, but have no news of them except that they have been ordered to be raised at San Antonio. In the meantime, we expect an attack hourly, and the writer, as well as all other Americans, keeps his arms about him day and night, as we have about three alarms a day—morning, noon and night.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

POPULAR MOVEMENT AT NEW-ORLEANS.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Nov. 14.

The New-Orleans *Picayune*, of the 12th inst., says that Gen. PALFREY's brigade, of that city, is willing to go to Brownsville if their expenses are provided for. The public authorities are doing nothing in the matter, and the *Picayune*, therefore, urges the citizens to furnish the money.

The *True Delta* states that WALKER had arrived, and proposes to take command of a party to relieve Brownsville. It was reported that there were active movements in portions of Texas for the relief of that place.

STILL LATER—REPORTED CAPTURE OF BROWNSVILLE CONTRADICTED.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Nov. 14.

The report by the steamer *Charles Morgan*, which arrived at Galveston on the 11th inst., that CORTINAS captured Brownsville on the 31st ult., after five hours' hand-to-hand fighting, crying no quarter, &c., is contradicted by private advices from J. MARKS & Co., from their house at Brownsville, dated Nov. 2, 5 P.M., stating that "CORTINAS has made no demonstration as yet, and that the Rangers and Government troops are hourly expected." Mr. MARKS and others here think that Brownsville will hold out until reinforced. The letters from MARKS & Co. came previous to the Corpus Christi account, which is discredited.

The Turf.

TROTTING MATCHES.

The following contests have recently taken place on Long Island:

Trotting on the Road, Monday, Nov. 14; match $200, mile heats to wagons.

Mr. TURNER, b. g. *Ginger*	1	1
Mr. RICHARDS, s. m. *Jenny*	2	2

No time taken.

Trotting on the Road, from McCombs Dam to E. LUFF's, Nov. 12; match and stake $150, to wagons.

Mr. LOVETT, g. m. *Lady Suffolk*	1	1
Mr. BROOKS, s. g. *Prince*	2	2
Mr. REDMAN, b. g. *Vital*	3	3
Mr. FOSTER, br. g. *Jim Donnelly*	drawn.	

No time taken.

UNION COURSE, L. I.—Trotting Nov. 11; match $1,000, mile heats, best three in five.

H. WOODRUFF, b. g. *Rock* (in harness)	1	1	1
Mr. LOVETT, g. m. *Lady Suffolk* (to wagon)	2	2	2

Time: 2:39—2:40—2:40½.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

ARRIVAL OF THE DANIEL WEBSTER.

NO TIDINGS OF THE NORTH STAR.

The Storm at Aspinwall and San Juan del Norte.

The steamship *Daniel Webster*, Capt. MINER from Aspinwall 4th inst., at 4 P.M., *viá* Havana 9th at 6 P.M., arrived at this port at 5 o'clock last evening.

She remained at Havana 13 hours to coal, and transfer New-Orleans passengers and mails to steamship *Empire City*. On the 13th and 14th inst., strong gales were experienced, with very heavy sea.

The *Webster* has 387 passengers, brought by the *Uncle Sam* from San Francisco to Panama.

No tidings of the missing steamer *North Star*—in regard to whose fate much solicitude is felt—is received by this arrival.

AFFAIRS ON THE ISTHMUS.

THE STORM—HARBOR OF SAN JUAN DEL NORTE INACCESSIBLE—DAMAGE AT ASPINWALL—A FILLIBUSTER EXPEDITION IN NEW-GRANADA.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

ASPINWALL, Friday, Nov. 4, 1859.

The British steamship *Solent* arrived at Aspinwall from San Juan del Norte on the 2d, having left that place on the 31st ult. She brought neither mails nor passengers, the sea breaking so badly over the shallow bar that she could not communicate with the shore. The Postmaster-General, at Washington, will please take notice.

The *Uncle Sam* arrived at Panama, yesterday, at 3 P.M., with 510 passengers, who go to New-York, *viá* Havana, on the *Daniel Webster*.

The American schooner *E. A. Luce*, Capt. RIPLEY, from a whaling cruise, arrived at Panama yesterday, and will ship her oil across the railroad.

The *Tiempo*, of Bogota, gives an account of a singular fillibuster expedition from New-Granada into Ecuador, which I overlooked in my last letter: It says that 300 men were enlisted and armed in Pasto and Tuquerres, in Cauca, adjoining the State of Panama, by one of the members of the Provisional Government of Quito. This force, under the command of a Señor VILLOTA, passed the New-Granadian frontier, took the Ecuadorian garrison of 50 or 60 men prisoners, and, reinforcing themselves on the march with some of the prisoners, entered the Ecuadorian province of Imbabura. Gen. SANTA CRUZ, of that province, met them with 600 men, and after a serious combat, which lasted four hours, was defeated, himself, various other officers, and 100 of his men taken prisoners, and Col. VELASQUEZ, four other officers and 40 men killed. The New-Granadians took all the arms of the enemy. On the 8th of September this news reached Quito, a force of young men was raised, headed by VENTIMILLA and SALVADOR, and, joining their force to 150 men under Gen. FARFAN and the celebrated Col. VITERI, *alias* the "Turtle," they had an engagement of three hours in length with the fillibusters, resulting in the death of 15 or 20 of the troops of Gen. FARFAN, of Col. VITERI, and in the capture of Gen. FARFAN and nearly all his troops. The fillibusters then pursued their march towards Quito!

The *Uncle Sam*'s passengers arrived at Aspinwall last evening, at 10 o'clock; but a gale of wind on the coast having raised such a sea in the harbor of Aspinwall that the *Daniel Webster* had to leave her wharf for safety, they could not embark till this afternoon.

The gale has now, 8 A.M., abated, and there is every chance that the passengers will be off at from 4 to 5 P.M. The ships in the harbor have all weathered the gale; but the damages to the Railroad Company have been considerable. Their wharf has been much injured, as has also the wharf of the United *States Mail Steamship Company. The Railroad* Company have probably suffered $20,000 damages.

The Solent went to sea yesterday, fearing that the gale might make it inconvenient for her to lie in the harbor. No damage whatever has been done to shipping in the port.

F. W. R.

FROM CHILI.

MURDER OF GEN. VIDAURRE—THE JESUITS—THE LEVANT AT VALPARAISO.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

VALPARAISO, Friday, Sept. 30, 1859.

I have to report on this occasion the most melancholy event that has yet transpired in the civil war of the present year. I refer to the death of the Governor of this Province, who was shot in the streets, *on the 18th instant. This was Gen. VIDAURRE, who* commanded the Government forces when the revolution was quelled at the North. He was an old and noble man. Energetic, generous, humane, he cherished hostility to no one. Even his opponents ad*mired his clemency in the hour of victory.*

He had been forty-two years in public service, *having entered the army in the war for independence*, in 1817. He accepted the office of Governor of this *province on the 2d inst., only for a time until another* person should arrive. On the 18th, the anniversary of independence, he attended, with the other public officers, the Mass at the church, during which a disturbance was commenced outside, and an attack made on the soldiers of the militia. He went out to quell it, when a man from the crowd shot him in the side. He died in a few hours. It cast a gloom over the city, and put an end to all festivities instantly. Every house, almost, hoists a flag on such occasions. These were at once lowered to half-mast; half-hour guns were fired, and the day closed sadly enough. The insurgents were soon put down, but the town was alarmed. The next day arrests were made. Some were shot. The body of the General, in full uniform, and having been embalmed, was borne in an open coffin, with a large procession of our first citizens, to the church. There it lay in state till Friday, (from Monday,) when another procession escorted the remains to the outskirts of the town, to be borne to Santiago. Every honor was paid to VIDAURRE by the Government and by the citizens; all which he deserved.

In Santiago the highest military honors were rendered his remains at their final entombment. Congress has voted $50,000 to be given to his family, and the erection of a monument to him.

I am sorry to say it is generally supposed that men were hired to kill him, in hope that confusion ensuing, a revolt might be made successful. But universal execration is uttered against the assassins that were hired, and against those who hired them.

Col. SAAVEDRA is acting as Governor at the present time. He had been appointed to command a body of troops destined to act against the Indians at the South, and to chastise them for their depredations. For the present this has to be deferred.

Among the persons arrested on account of this late affair are DANIEL FROST, GEORGE DELANO, BRUNO LARRAIN, FRANCISCO OSSA, and his two sons, LEONARDO DODDS, J. ARLEGUI and URIZAR GARFIAS.

It is rumored that the Jesuits are to be or have been banished, but I doubt if it be true, though there is something in the wind about these gentlemen.

The United States sloop-of-war *Levant* is here still. *Lancaster* not arrived. Vice-Consul RUCKMAN is in his office. Ex-Consul TREVITT is still here, some say waiting, at the bidding of his Government, to receive the amends this Government is yet to make, but which it ought not to make, and I trust will not.

Business is not very active. Retailers complain of very hard times. The crops bid very fair.

At the South, at Lota, a coal-mining town, there was a disturbance on the 18th, when four hundred of the coal-miners sacked some stores, and committed such small depredations. It seems not to have had any political tendency.

On the other side of the mountains matters seem to be getting into a sad plight again. Mr. YANCEY's attempt to mediate between the State of Buenos Ayres and the Argentine Confederation had failed. In Mendoza an outbreak was apprehended.

Mr. EVANS, the railway engineer on the southern road from Santiago, has in press another pamphlet showing the superiority of American over English locomotives. There is great jealousy on this subject between Americans and the English.

Freights have ruled high of late; £4 to £4 10s. have been given a ton to England. Several American ships have recently arrived in ballast, which will reap advantage.

SOUTH PACIFIC.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

BURNING OF THE CLIPPER-SHIP MASTIFF—THE KING OF THE SANDWICH ISLANDS COMMITS A HOMICIDE—BUSINESS AT SAN FRANCISCO.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Nov. 14.

The Overland Mail with San Francisco dates of the 24th ult., has reached Jefferson City, and will arrive here to-night.

The clipper-ship *Mastiff*, Capt. JOHNSON, was burned at sea, Sept. 15, five days out from San Francisco, for Hong Kong. The passengers and crew, numbering 181, and specie amounting to $100,000, were conveyed to Honolulu by the ship *Achilles*.

The King of the Sandwich Islands, in a fit of jealousy, shot and dangerously wounded his private Secretary, on the 13th of Sept. The affair caused great excitement, and the King contemplated abdicating, but reconsidered his determination.

Business at San Francisco was without improvement. Butter was more active, and sales had been made of 9,000 firkins. Adamantine Candles were firm at 19c., with a good demand. Crushed Sugar at 11½c.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

From Washington.

ILLNESS OF JUDGE DOUGLAS—PATENTS ISSUED.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Nov. 14.

Judge DOUGLAS' early recovery of health was, on Saturday, anticipated by some of his most intimate friends. It is, however, reliably ascertained that he has been extremely ill for the last three days. His physicians remained with him throughout last night, and, this morning, regard his condition about the same as yesterday, though, perhaps, a little more comfortable.

The number of patents issued from the Patent Office for the first nine months of the present year is [illegible], and the amount of fees received [illegible].

Gov. Corwin Not a Candidate for the Speakership.

CINCINNATI, Monday, Nov. 14.

The Dayton *Journal* makes an authoritative denial of the statement that Gov. CORWIN is not a candidate for the Speakership of the next House of Representatives, and says that he desires it to be understood that he is a candidate, and that his name will be presented to the House.

The Suspension Bridge over the Scioto River fell to-day, killing two men.

Storm on the Lakes.

BUFFALO, Monday, Nov. 14.

We have had a terrible gale of wind and snow-storm yesterday, extending all over the Lakes, doing a good deal of damage. Will send you particulars as they come in.

The following vessels in endeavoring to enter the harbor have run ashore: The schooner *William Treat*, on Strawberry Island; the schooner *Sweepstakes*, with a load of wheat, on the reef opposite the city; and the schooners *Oakhill* and *Miranda* on the beach above the Light-house. It is thought that all of them may be got off with but slight damage. No lives are reported lost. It continues snowing this evening, but the wind has ceased.

Fires in New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Nov. 14.

Five fires have occurred here since Saturday. Three of them were not of much importance. The other two are as follows:

New-Basin Row and six stores on Rampart-street burnt. Loss, $70,000.

Nine squares of eighty small buildings, above Chippewa-street, in the Fourth District, burnt. Loss, $100,000.

Hundreds of families have been rendered homeless by these fires. The reason they obtained so much headway was, that no water could be obtained to put them out.

Matters in Boston.

TRIAL TRIP OF THE NARRAGANSETT—INDICTMENT OF THE LIQUOR AGENT.

BOSTON, Monday, Nov. 14.

The new steam sloop-of-war *Narragansett* left the Navy-yard, to-day, on her trial trip. She will proceed as far as Norfolk.

*The ship Favorite, whose loss was recently report*ed, was insured in State-street for $50,000.

The Grand Jury have indicted BURNHAM, the Liquor Agent, for selling adulterated liquors.

European Steamers.

THE NOVA SCOTIAN OUTWARD BOUND.

MONTREAL, Monday, Nov. 14.

The steamship *Nova Scotian* sailed from Quebec for Liverpool on Saturday morning, but had to anchor at Kamouraska all night, in consequence of a snow storm and gale from the East. She passed Father Point at 2 P.M. yesterday.

THE AMERICA TO CALL AT QUEENSTOWN.

BOSTON, Monday, Nov. 14.

Capt. MILLAR, of the Cunard steamship *America*, which leaves this port on Wednesday next, for Liverpool, says he has orders to call off Queenstown, *but, unless he is signaled and a steamer sent to him,* he shall not communicate with the shore.

Sinking of the Steamer Excel.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Monday, Nov. 14.

The steamer *Excel*, loaded with flour and corn, *sunk in the Savannah River yesterday.* She is a total loss. No lives were lost.

The New-York Central Railroad.

THE BRIDGE AT LYONS REPAIRED.

ALBANY, Monday, Nov. 14.

The bridge on the Central Railroad near Lyons, which was destroyed by fire last week, is replaced, and all the trains have passed over it since Friday last.

Death of Mrs. Yankee Robinson.

COLUMBUS, N. C., Monday, Nov. 14.

Mrs. Yankee ROBINSON, of the Circus, died on Monday morning.

Fatal Accident.

ALBANY, Monday, Nov. 14.

JOSEPH W. TAYLOR, resident of No. 263 First-avenue, New-York, fell overboard from the Boston Railroad ferry-boat this evening and was drowned.

From Havana.

STATE OF THE MARKETS—GALE ON THE SOUTHERN COAST OF CUBA.

The *Daniel Webster*, at this port last evening, brings Havana dates to the 9th.

An Havana letter of the 9th, received by her, says: "Sugars are nominally quarter real higher. There is no other change in the market, and no news of moment has transpired."

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Nov. 14.

The steamship *Empire City* has arrived here, with Havana dates of the 9th inst. The news is unimportant. A hurricane on the Southern coast had done some damage.

The *Empire City* brings Havana markets of the 10th inst. Sugar was quiet and quotations nominal. The stock at Havana and Matanzas was 115,000 boxes. Muscovadoes were unchanged. For molasses quotations were nominal. Freights were dull. Exchanges were declining. Sterling was 15½@16¼ per cent. premium, and drafts on New-York at six days [illegible] 3¼ per cent.

Nothing had been heard at Havana of the steamship *North Star* up to the 9th inst., or at Aspinwall up to the 4th.

The steam-frigate *Basilisk* arrived at Key West on the 10th inst., with the Governor-General of Jamaica on board, *en route* to Jamaica.

The ship *Montezuma* was reported off Sand Key Light, and a steamer had gone to tow her up.

Arrived at Key West on the 9th inst., schooner *Helen*, from New-York, for Havana.

MR. THURLOW WEED AND THE HERALD.—Preposterous as was the charge of the New-York *Herald*, that the senior editor of this journal was concerned in the Slave-trade, we have been assured that intelligent men at the South believe it. Friends have insisted, therefore, that the habit of recklessly false accusations in the *Herald*, should be rebuked; and unless this charge is immediately and fully retracted, the *Herald* shall have the "opportunity of making it good."—*Alb. Eve. Jour., Nov. 14.*

Richard Duggin, a resident of Mauckport, Indiana, in returning from Brandenburgh, where he had purchased two barrels of cider, upset his skiff and was drowned. It was said that he had $1,000 on his person. $500 reward had been offered for the recovery of his body.

THE VICTORIA BRIDGE AT MONTREAL.

Description of the Masonry, Superstructure and Temporary Structures—How the Tubes were Raised—History of the Enterprise, its Difficulties, Character, and the Lesson it Teaches.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Wednesday, Sept. 7, 1859.

I herein send you the first official particulars of this great structure which have been given to the Press, having to-day spent some time in examining the working drawings and statistics in the office of ROBERT STEPHENSON, Chief Engineer. The bridge, as is well known, is a succession of iron tubes, and is designed to carry a single track of the Grand Trunk Railway across the river St. Lawrence. It will be opened, it is confidently believed, during the approaching Autumn, only three of the twenty-five spans remaining unfinished.

As a splendid and costly work of engineering art, it will be unequaled in America, and of its kind, it will not be rivaled throughout the world. But as an economical investment, like its predecessor the Britannia Bridge, there are well-founded doubts. It does not become Americans, in view of late railway slaughters, to condemn the building of trustworthy bridges at any necessary cost; but the expenditure of six-and-a-half millions of dollars on a single work, by a company which will likely need the money to make its other structures safe, is approaching the opposite extreme. Reserving till the opening of this work some new facts on the philosophy of bridge-building, which may not have reached—not our civil engineers, but our Wall-street engineers—I will confine myself to the particulars and history of the great work at Montreal.

The bridge consists of 24 stone piers, two abutments, and 25 spans, the central span being 330 feet clear, while the 12 spans on either side of it are each 242 feet clear. The total span between the abutments is 6,540 feet. The approaches, consisting of gravel faced with heavy stones, are, on the north side 1,236 feet, and on the south side 600 feet long, the total length of the whole structure being nearly one and three-quarter miles, or as long as from Washington-square to the upper end of the distributing reservoir. The two central piers are 24 feet wide each, and all the others 16 feet each. The central opening is 60 feet high from the Summer level of the river, while the abutments are 35 feet high, giving the bridge an inclination or grade from the ends towards the middle of 1 in 130. The depth of the piers up and down the river is 90 feet at the foundation level, and 33 feet at the top. Ice-breakers on the usual American plan, but on a more grand scale than any before constructed, form a part of the piers. The up-stream end of the pier is shaped like a wedge, and also inclines down stream at an angle of 45 degrees from the water level. Thus heavy masses of ice are not only *split* and thrown aside into the channels, but they may roll or slide some distance up the inclined face of the piers and fall over upon the masses already passing through. The abutments are 250 feet long each, and their up-stream side also has an inclination, to modify the effects of the floating ice.

The stone used is a dense blue limestone chiefly from Point Clair, on the Ottawa, 18 miles distant, out of a quarry opened by the builders of the bridge. A part of the stone was obtained in Vermont, some 40 miles from Montreal. The blocks were all cut to shape and dressed in the quarry, and were conveyed by a train-road to the shore of the St. Lawrence, whence they were floated by barges to the works. Most of the stone is rubble-faced, though the ice-breakers and some other parts are smoothly dressed. Iron dowells, run with lead, are used to hold the stones together, in addition to hydraulic cement.

The mass of masonry, forming only the foundation of the bridge proper, may be best imagined from the following figures: The quantity of stone in the piers and abutments amounts to 3,000,000 cubic feet, which is sufficient to cover an acre of ground, filled solid, to the height of 64 feet, the weight being about 222,000 tons. The contents of the approaches is 200,000 cubic yards.

The foundations of the piers are, on the average, 15 feet below the Summer water level, the bed of the river being rock, covered with about eight feet of gravel and clay. In some instances, the apparently sound bottom has proved to be immense boulders, all of which had to be removed, the solid rock being thoroughly cleared before the permanent masonry could be commenced. One of the boulders which was taken out weighed 24½ tons.

The superstructure, or bridge proper, differs from that of the great original model, the Britannia Bridge over the Menai Straits, in several important particulars. As a mere matter of quantity, it is a far greater number of tubes in length, though it is but one tube in breadth, being for a single track. The tubes themselves, however, are smaller—the centre span of the Britannia Bridge being 460 feet, while the central span of the Victoria Bridge is 330 feet. But the chief engineering difference is that the cellular principle, so much talked about, has been abandoned. The top and bottom of the Britannia tubes are composed of small boxes or cells of boiler plate, the upper ones serving to resist thrust or compression, while the lower ones are, for the purpose of tension, like any beam or girder. But in the Victoria Bridge all this work is done by the top and bottom plates and by the tops and bottoms of the side plates, with the exception of the central tube, which has at the top some extra iron-work that adds to its stiffness. One reason of the abandonment of the cells is said to be the extreme difficulty of painting the insides of them—a very necessary precaution, to prevent the rapid eating out of the metal in this exposed latitude. These are the largest spans ever constructed without cells.

The tubes, therefore, consist of 25 rectangular boxes of iron, from 242 to 330 feet long and 16 feet wide, the height of the centre one being 22 feet, and the others gradually diminishing to 18 feet 6 inches in height at the abutments. They are all stiffened by transverse framework, longitudinal angle iron strips, and at the piers, heavy plate braces. The plates vary in thickness according to the strain, the top and bottom diminishing from the centre, where there is the maximum strain, to the bearings on the piers, where the horizontal strain ceases. It has been practically impossible, however, to get thicknesses of iron varying exactly as the required strain, which was calculated at the junction of each length of plate. So in some cases, 2½ times the computed strength has been put into the ends of the tubes. In lengthening and shortening, by cold and heat, the tubes slide upon rollers which constitute their bearing on the piers. These rollers work between a cast-iron plate, secured to the bottom of the tube, and a similar plate imbedded in the stone-work. Each tube is movable only on one pier, being immovably fixed at the other end. This arrangement, of course, works extremely well. A change of 30 degrees in temperature elongates each 242 feet tube a little over three-eighths of an inch. The effect of expansion by heat is remarkably shown in the fact that the sun shining upon them lifts their centres nearly an inch for every 50 degrees increase of temperature. Thus the tubes are always bending and twisting—not injuriously, by any means, but unavoidably—a curious fact, when we consider that it applies to all physical things—that mountains and temples, bridges and ships, dilate in the warm presence of the sun, and shrink like beggars in the cold.

The tubes are independent of each other in resisting strain, although when fastened together they mutually strengthen each other. The plates and other pieces composing the superstructure weigh about 9,000 tons, and are held together by about a million and a half rivets. Thirty-five acres of the surface is painted. The tubes alone are 1¼ miles in length, or 5½ times as long as the tubular bridge. The tubes were all made from British iron at Birkenhead, every plate being cut and punched there, leaving only the permanent riveting to be done in Canada. When completed the bridge will be covered with a [illegible] nently durable in that locality, even preserving its lustre for half a century.

The manner of setting the tubes in place was totally different from the plan adopted at the Menai Straits, where each tube was built at some distance from the piers, floated between them, and then raised bodily to the top by hydraulic pressure, the channel in the piers through which they passed up being filled with masonry as they ascended. The Victoria tubes were built out of their ultimate plates and rivets *on the spot where they are to stand* when completed. A temporary bridge or trestle of timber was extended between the stone piers supported on massive posts of timber raised for the purpose, thus forming a solid platform as high as the bottom of the intended tube, upon which the permanent iron work was commenced in the middle and finished towards the piers. When the tube was done, the timber staging was cleared away, leaving the naked span of iron resting on the piers. So extensive and capacious was this mass of timber, that it was partitioned off into workshops, and provided with every appliance for raising and handling the plates. Of course 25 of these platforms, one for each tube, will have been erected and torn down.

At the somewhat sudden breaking up of the river last Spring, one of the tubes came very near being carried away, together with the staging, by the ice, but the timber-work was knocked to pieces just in time to prevent the catastrophe. The whole amount of timber used for temporary purposes in the construction of the bridge cannot be accurately stated, but it is known that each coffer dam for locating the piers required 78,000 cubic feet, while each set of temporary piers and staging was composed of 30,000 feet. For gearing at the stone-quarry alone 130,000 feet were used. In the construction of the masonry, the internal capacity of the coffer dams used was 90,000 cubic feet each, or nearly 570,000 gallons, which was the quantity of water first pumped out of them.

The great engineering difficulty attending the construction of this bridge was the immense quantity of ice bound down the river during its "breaking up," at the rate of 10 miles an hour, in masses which would sweep away all ordinary structures. So terrific is its force that it has sometimes burst into the streets of Montreal, destroying buildings and terraces. At sudden bends of the stream it piles itself into icebergs often 50 feet in height, which, as the river rises, go sweeping down, carrying desolation to all *mere* obstructions—therefore Mr. STEPHENSON abjured *obstructions*—*i. e.*, all temporary plans of timber fenders and crib work sometimes used in less formidable emergencies, simply because he knew they would not stand, and adopted (not invented, as he has credit for here) the well-known American plan of ice-breaking piers, which we have described. The other engineering points of the bridge are as straightforward as could be asked for, especially the tube precedents and the rock bottom.

The history of the work may be briefly stated. Mr. STEPHENSON having been consulted as to the practicability of the bridge by the directors of the Grand Trunk Railway, went to Canada in 1853 to learn the local facts in the case, which he did with an independence and thoroughness which did not tarnish his great reputation. The commercial necessity of a bridge is one of the leading features of his report, which was rendered in May, 1854. Immediately thereafter, as instructed, he commenced proceedings with the work. Every detail of the design was made in England, under Mr. ROBERT STEPHENSON's personal inspection, and he also attended to the manufacture of the iron at the various works, and even to the accounts of the engineering staff and contractors at home and abroad. His relative, Mr. GEORGE ROBERT STEPHENSON, provided the drawings and memoranda, showing everything that was to be done in England and Canada, and supervised the whole work. Every piece of iron was so marked at the manufactory that nothing remained to be done in Canada but sort them out and rivet them together as directed. Mr. ALEX. M. ROSS, resident engineer, has especially devoted himself to the masonry. Mr. HODGES, the responsible agent of the contractors, Messrs. PETO, BETTS & BRASSEY, as well as Mr. ROSS, deserves great credit for his perseverance and energy.

A great lesson is taught in the construction of this bridge, as well as in many other engineering works. What an immense amount of time, labor, and expense may be avoided by *thorough working plans*, instead of the "rule of thumb" and "cut and try," which distinguish too many of our public and private undertakings. Here is a bridge nearly two miles long, over a rapid and dangerous river, accurately designed, to the last rivet hole, by an engineer 3,000 miles away, and everything comes together as if it were measured and fitted on the spot.

The professional and popular elements of greatness are often very different. Their size and extent is a legitimate cause of admiration; but the engineer reserves his highest praise for the better accomplishment of a great result at a reduced cost; for the location of a permanent work in a place where stability is almost impossible, or for the ingenious overcoming of difficulties, which, to ordinary men, seem insurmountable. Therefore, while the Victoria Bridge is in simple extent and in mere repetition of the same formula, the most admirable structure of the kind on the Continent, it has been by far exceeded in other respects by the works of our own engineers. A *plan* being fixed, money enough would extend any bridge to any distance.

There is something more to be said about bridges before we can pronounce the Grand Trunk Railway Company *wise* in this enormous expenditure; but since they did determine upon it, we can only admire Mr. STEPHENSON's straightforward and successful conception and supervision of the splendid enterprise.

TUBAL CAIN.

LATER FROM HAYTI.

The Conspirators Tried and Sentenced—Proclamation of President Geffrard—Miscellaneous.

We have received intelligence from Hayti to Oct. 22.

The trial of the prisoners arrested for their complication in the late conspiracy commenced on the 17th of October. The charges against the accused were:

1. A conspiracy and military plot with the object of changing the form of Government, of exciting the military to rise in arms against the Chief of the State, of provoking civil war, of delivering the capital to massacre, devastation and pillage.

2. Of premeditated assassination by means of ambush (*guet-à-pens*) on the person of the lady MATHEVILLE BLANFORT, *née* CORA GEFFRARD, daughter of his Excellency the President of the Republic, which assassination was consummated Sept. 3, at about 7 o'clock in the evening, in the residence of the victim.

3. Of attempted assassination at the same time and place, on the person of the Chief of the State, the assassination of Madame BLANFORT having only for its object to attract her father into the ambush laid for him.

The act of accusation proceeds at a great length to specify in detail the features of the conspiracy.

Twenty in all of those implicated in the conspiracy were condemned to death, and sixteen suffered the penalty. One was respited, and three are in another country out of the reach of justice. The President has published a proclamation, urging the people to unite with him in his efforts to establish a worthy Government and increase the prosperity of Hayti, and warning other conspirators to read a lesson in the quick punishment awarded to those recently executed.

The Court Martial condemned the Gen. D. DELVA, and his son, Lieut. ALFRED DELVA, to death, for their participation in the conspiracy. It is not likely the sentence will be carried into effect, because these men are safe in France, and their complicity is only proved by the letters they sent to the various leaders of the conspiracy in Hayti. The intention of the conspirators was to make Gen. PROPHETE President in place of GEFFRARD. PROPHETE, who, it will be remembered, was allowed to depart by GEFFRARD, came to New-York, and sailed almost three weeks ago for Havre, to join DELVA at Paris.

General OCEAN ULYSSE, for having suppressed the facts connected with the insurrection, of which he was previously aware, was sentenced to three years' imprisonment.

A grand funeral service for the repose of the soul of Madame BLANFORT, the assassinated daughter of the President, had taken place at Port-au-Prince. In a funeral sermon the Abbé PELTIER drew a comparison between GEFFRARD and PAUL EMILIUS after his victory over the King of Macedonia.

SOULOUQUE, in his retreat at Kingston, Jamaica, on hearing of the assassination of GEFFRARD's daughter, ordered a high mass of thanksgiving, but the priest he applied to refused to officiate. The fact has aroused an additional ill-feeling towards SOULOUQUE on the part of the Haytians.

The President has formally received the condolences of the Commercial Agent of the United States, in regard to the assassination of his daughter.

Port-au-Prince has been relieved from martial law, and the country was quiet.

GENEVA.

Improvements in the City of Calvin—James Fazy, Gambler and Statesman—Factions in Geneva—Watchmaking by Machinery, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

GENEVA, Tuesday, Oct. 18, 1859.

No city in Europe, Paris excepted, appears to be undergoing a more thorough transformation than Geneva. The walls which mediæval times built so strong and high, have been razed to the ground, as is the case in most Continental cities since the introduction of steam, to make place for new streets, squares and houses. The quays which were formerly but a hundred yards long, have been greatly extended on both sides of the lake, fine breakwaters have been built to give harbor-room for the increasing commerce, one broad iron bridge was completed in 1857, and another above the little "Ile Rousseau," is projected to accommodate the increasing travel. On all sides of the town you hear the din of hammers.

An Electoral Palace or Town Hall, and a Conservatory of Music, a Jewish Synagogue, a Catholic Cathedral, and a spacious hotel, that would do credit to an American city, where hotels are the most perfect, are among the conspicuous new buildings.

But the most striking buildings one sees going up are the new six-story blocks arranged in flats, after the most improved Paris models, with rich fronts, well supplied with balconies.

Indeed, the wonderful changes making in this good city of Calvinistic memory leads one to ask whence all this enterprise? What Swiss Napoleon has decreed all these squares and palaces, and drives by the beautiful transparent lake? Who has conceived strategical purposes against this great *horlogerie*, this city of crazy chimney-tops and crab-going carriages.

From all sides I have received but one reply, and that is, "FAZY has done it," "FAZY has done it." So extensive and remarkable are these improvements, I must add a word or two concerning the man who is always designated as the master spirit of the movement.

The revolution which recently shook Europe so thoroughly as to make priests and kaisers think the world was fast going to ruin, really received its commencement in this nursery of revolutionary ideas in 1846. At that time all political power was in the hands of the upper classes, and most zealously did they guard it. The laboring people, however, having a Genevan way of thinking for themselves, concluded that a little more freedom would be agreeable to them and sought for some concessions. The reply they received was, Austrian-like, smelling somewhat of gunpowder. In the midst of this civil war, the aristocracy had the law of the time and the army at its side, but the laborers had asked for what they believed to be their political rights and held their ground. The contest was becoming formidable, when one day a hard-looking, broad-faced, stalwart man, with a few comrades, entered the chamber of the Federal Councillors, and told these gentlemen to disperse. As these chiefs of the State had but little confidence in themselves or in what they were doing, they retired very soon, and from that day to this the aristocracy and the radicals of Geneva have prayed for each other very much as the British pray for their enemies. But the radicals gained their point, and FAZY became the leader, and the public enterprise and life to which I have referred came with this simple change of masters. I have been told that this able man, in reality, controls the politics of the Confederation, and certainly but few rulers have had a more successful career in so short a space of time, or have left, in proportion to their empire, more lasting and praiseworthy monuments. As I am a thorough believer in the wisdom and justness of republicanism, and regard an enlightened democratic government as the highest form of government, I have naturally been most interested in this modern Swiss President. But human nature has its weak side. President BUCHANAN can write a Fort Duquesne letter (treasonable in spirit) predicting the failure of American institutions from the very means which he fosters in his Cabinet, and which he well knows placed him in office. The Geneva President must blot his brilliant success by keeping or allowing within his own house, in violation of the statute law, a gambling bank. Now, why this clever Mr. JAMES FAZY chooses to neutralize his good influence in Geneva by such means, I cannot tell. It is a disgrace which is mortifying to friends of pure institutions, from whatever country they may come. Yes, erase out the gambling stain upon Mr. FAZY, and he will live in history much longer than any member of the so-called Geneva aristocracy, who have hated him so long and so ardently.

I have never heard, during my travels, of a more absurd or supercilious caste than that which exists here. The families of half a dozen generations of wealth and refinement, or of some accidental descent from somebody, connected with somebody's court once upon a time, have nothing in common with Geneva of to-day, socially or politically, or even with Republicanism. Indeed, it is the general impression that these people would hail the annexation of Switzerland to France or Austria with delight, because they would thus stand some chance of becoming Senators or Deputies, or Chamberlains in a grand court. It is sad to see such beings creating hatred between class and class, when they ought to feel a much nobler ambition in guiding and aiding the progress and Christian simplicity of Republicanism. In view of this spirit among the educated classes, it is not to be wondered at that the humbler classes should let themselves out as soldiers to the Bombas who are afraid of their own subjects.

The fact is, this little State obtained its freedom latterly from accidental causes, and although the humbler classes are industrious and honest and a law-abiding people, a great deal of effete aristocracy has sought asylum here from revolution or disfavor at home. Thus you have the worst political element that could exist in a State,—people who are enjoying the benefits of a Government and despising the principles on which it is founded. So between these people and FAZY and his workmen, I confess my sympathies are with the latter; only FAZY must break up the bank.

Under these circumstances there are none of those social elements which foster patriotism or Christianity. The isolation of caste extends from class to class, and thus prevent the possibility of disinterested friendship. And so strong has been the feeling between the extremes of society, that not many years since anything like a very fine equipage was stoned as it passed through the streets.

Should the stern, sharp-faced JOHN CALVIN return to the city of his iron rule, I imagine he would find but little to his liking. I am quite sure that the Sunday night theatre and circus, and faro-banc, would meet with his marked disapproval. The miserable attendance in the national churches, while the Catholic priest often has an audience of two thousand persons, would also lead him to institute some inquiry as to the cause of this failure of his successors.

Three institutions of his time he would find to be still observed. The men and the women continue to keep separate as much as possible in all social or anti-social gatherings; the sneezing and coughing interval in the sermon is still observed; and the regular followers of the good old fashions can be seen any day, riding about town sideways.

The prosperity of this beautiful place, as all the world knows, is owing to the successful industry of watch-making, music-boxes, and jewelry.

This manufacture was commenced here in 1587, and now it is estimated that 100,000 watches are annually sent out to keep the world in time. Watch-making has also had its changes. About fifteen years since, one of that noble, intelligent race so scattered about the world for the world's good, from the North of Europe, settled here and introduced machinery in watch-making. These machine-made watches were soon found to be much better and far more economical than those made by the hand process, consequently Mr. PATECK has obtained many medals and the more substantial success of a flourishing business. One of the pleasures in visiting this establishment is to meet such an intelligent man. Mr. PATECK has traveled extensively in the United States, and is thus able to judge for himself of the boundless resources of our country. With true magnanimity he paid his American competitors of Waltham a high compliment, and said that our systematizing and inventing would soon overcome the difference in the price of labor, and the American watch-making would prove a success in every respect. He also made another remark gratifying to our national pride, and one which, I fear, cannot be said by all who have had dealings with us. He said in all his extensive business relations with Americans he had never lost a dollar. Messrs. PATECK & PHILIPPE employ about three hundred hands. Their manufactory is one of the most interesting sights of Geneva, and it is shown freely to all persons who are introduced. As I passed through the rooms I witnessed for the first time watchmaking by machinery, and certainly the rapid manner of making wheels, and drums, and pivot holes is quite marvelous. Of the variety of watches made here there seemed to be no end. They range from the highly-respectable heavy chronometer balance to the capricious little "love of a watch" no larger than a five cent piece. In the designs of the exterior I observed an increasing severity of taste. Some were covered with sparkling diamonds, some had their brilliants arranged in exquisite geometric forms, and some were made to sparkle with the black eyes of a fair damsel transfixed on enamel by the matchless pencil of LAMONIERRE. Not long since I made a visit to this distinguished artist's studio. My introduction secured me an explanation of the interesting process of enamel painting. While enjoying this treat an American lady was put into the red-hot fire for my instruction, and it is needless to add that she was true to her sex, and came out improved by the trial.

This suggests a hint which I will volunteer to some of my countrywomen, who spend much money in European capitals. A work from LAMONIERRE costs from $75 to $100. It is true you have to wait your turn. But a small curtailment of the lace, which none but gold-worshipers care for, will, with a little patience, give you a work of art, durable and of lasting pleasure to all cultivated minds. I confess I have sometimes experienced a feeling of sadness and mortification when I have seen spread out before a group of friends, the purchased treasures. I have felt that a pure, ennobling ambition is not always the rule, and that the note of extravagance struck here by the American mother has its reverberations far on in the overstraining for effect, the obstacles to true marriage, and the crimes and errors which follow.

I must add a word more about the hotels, which will be of interest to Americans. The Hotel des Bergues, where the New-York journal, so rapidly gaining ground in Europe, is always to be found, is a most excellent hotel. The Hotel l'Ecu is equally popular, and a favorite among Americans. But the Hotel Metropole marks an era in European hotel building. The enterprising Geneva merchants who had seen our palaces of the people, determined on having a hotel in Geneva after the same models, and the result is quite inspiring to the traveler. To render this comfortable house still more popular with our countrymen, Mr. WALBOLD, the keeper, has cheerfully promised to carry out some suggestions I have given him, so that next Summer the visitors of the Metropole will find a large and beautiful parlor for ladies on the first floor, a gentleman's smoking-room, a conspicuous hotel register, where all guests will inscribe their names on entering; and the present reading-room will be made more complete by the presence of the NEW-YORK TIMES.

The vintage in Switzerland, this year, has been unusually good. The wholesale prices I have observed in the passes would be fourteen, thirteen, eleven and eight cents for the equivalent of the English quart.

While all European Governments are busily engaged in making rifled cannon, I must quote the following facts as being quite as worthy the attention of sensible men, as experiments with gunpowder. The beautiful salmon-trout which formerly existed abundantly in Lake Leman, at the present time are extremely scarce. This is an important matter with good livers in this vicinity, and consequently the restocking of the lake has received considerable attention. The Vevay Society of Fish Culture in 1857, took fifty small salmon from the Rhine and placed them in Lake Leman, as a commencement, and within a couple of weeks two of these fish have been captured near Hotel Byron. One weighed a pound and a half, and the other two pounds, and the flesh was of a fine yellow, of excellent quality.

The proprietor of Hotel Bellevue, at Thun, has also made an important experiment. In the Spring of 1858 he put 3,000 small trout, three inches long, in a tank or reservoir 250 by 120 feet, 7 feet deep. The fish were fed during the Summer on snails broken from the shells, and in Winter on sheep's blood pumped into the water. The growth has been such that at the present time they are six inches long. Next Summer it is expected they will be eight inches long; after which the proprietor will continue to have an abundance of this delicate fish with a trifling expense. The increase in number has already been fourteen thousand. "It is necessary," adds the *Neuchatelois*, "in order to obtain this result, to separate the little fish from the larger ones, for with fish as elsewhere, it is the law of the strong which rules, and the large consume the small."

PERICLES.

WHAT IS TREASON?

Charge of a United States Judge in Ohio on Complicity in the Harper's Ferry Affair.

Hon. H. V. WILSON, U. S. District Judge for the Northern District of Ohio, charged the Grand Jury, on the 10th inst., on the crime of treason against the Federal Government, with special reference to the recent Convention at Cleveland, and the affair at Harper's Ferry. After stating the legal definition of the offence, and quoting largely from the opinions of Judge CURTIS of the United States Supreme Court on the subject, he thus speaks of the particular cases to which attention has been directed:

It is supposed by many that the assemblage of persons which convened in this city on the 24th of May last, was a treasonable assemblage, having for its real object open and violent resistance to the execution of a public law of the United States, in the unlawful rescue of offenders imprisoned under the process of this Court, for the violation of that law.

The use of force being an essential element of the offence, the crime of treason against the Government is not complete without it. Whatever might have been the other distinguishing characteristics of that convocation, the persons composing it did not render themselves obnoxious to the first section of the act of April, 1790, unless there was a combination by which different individuals were united in the one common purpose of preventing, *by force*, the execution of a law of the General Government; and, further, that there was the actual use of force by such combination to prevent the execution of that law.

When an assemblage of persons, called together for the purpose of denouncing the National Government, its laws and its public functionaries, contents itself by simply passing resolutions of disfavor, or by the performance of any other act equally harmless, such proceedings involve nothing more than mere matters of taste and opinion in relation to which all good citizens have a perfect right to differ and to express their opinions. Such proceedings certainly do not constitute the crime of treason against the Government.

Again, it is supposed by some that the recent lawless violence of a mob on the banks of the Potomac was the result, and in fact constituted a part of a treasonable conspiracy against the Government of the United States, and that certain citizens of the northern district of Ohio are implicated, or had complicity in that transaction.

If the recent criminal violence which was perpetrated in that direction originated, or was produced by a band of conspirators, whose purpose it was to overturn the Government of the United States, then, doubtless, *all who were in league for its accomplishment are guilty of treason*. It matters not whether those engaged in the enterprise were few or many. Nor is it material, so far as the crime itself is concerned, in what portion of the Union any one of the number thus engaged committed an overt act involving the turpitude of this crime. Wheresoever the overt act was done, there the offence was committed, and there the offender is amenable to the law before the Federal tribunals, whose jurisdiction in such case is exclusive.

But if the enterprise had for its sole object the subversion of State Governments, and a consequent breach of the laws of Virginia or Maryland by means of a servile insurrection or otherwise, then, even if the plundering of the national armory was resorted to by the conspirators for the accomplishment of their object, the offence does not, nevertheless, come within the definition of treason against the United States, but it is a State crime, and the offenders are only answerable before the judicial tribunals of those States whose laws and municipal regulations they have broken. Hence, if your action is invoked in this matter, the *purpose* of the alleged conspiracy becomes an important inquiry. It is, however, a question of fact, to be ascertained like any other truth, by the production of competent evidence, and the hearing of satisfactory proofs.

In entertaining against a citizen of Ohio so grave a charge as that of treason against the Government, the Grand Jury should exercise the utmost caution and deliberation. It is the highest crime known to the law, and *no citizen can be convicted of it, unless on confession in open Court, or on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act of treason whereof he shall stand indicted.* But, while this grave deliberation and caution should be exercised in your action, you should at the same time be faithful and firm in the discharge of those duties which the law imposes upon the Grand Jury, in a matter so vital to the very existence of the Republic.

The man who deliberately joins and coöperates with conspirators *for the overthrow of the United States Government*, and who seeks to accomplish this nefarious design by robbery and the bloodshed of innocent persons, is a criminal of the most dangerous character to the community; and it is but an aggravation of his crime, when such a man claims to act under the conviction of conscience and the inspiration of a holy religion. The pure fountain of truth above, from which flows the injunction of "peace on earth and good will to man," is blasphemed by such pretensions. It was the pretence and argument of the bigots who deluged France in blood by the massacre of St. Bartholomew. It has been the guise of wicked men and the argument of propagandists in all ages, and in all countries. Fortunate it is for the stability of our institutions and the administration of justice that in this country courts and juries have no criterion for determining crime or measuring its enormity, except that which is furnished by the law of the land.

I am not aware that it is the intention of the Government to bring any case before you, for the violation of the act of 30th April, 1790; nor is this Court officially advised of any facts that form a basis of just complaint in relation to it.

But I fully agree with the District-Attorney as to the importance of your fully understanding the character and essential elements of this heinous offence, lest you might be induced to improper action by extraneous influences.

SOUTHERN POLITICS.

The Talk and Sentiments of Slaveholders in Kentucky and Elsewhere—Their Condition and Interests.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Thursday, Nov. 10, 1859.

Some of the slaveholders in Kentucky and other border slaveholding States are, especially now, immoderate and violent in their conversation about current topics. Sectional partisans themselves, by habit, if not by nature, they catch at everything said or done by politicians of their stripe in the South or North. They act as if they thought their proprietary interests were more secured by constant addition to the fuel for Slavery excitement. Divers misrepresentations are made by them and their organs to unite the South for the sake of the South. The slaveholding interest is held to be "the South," and to be in imminent danger.

The "Brown Republican rebellion" is only the first gun of the "irrepressible conflict." Capt. BROWN was the leader of only the advanced guard. The Captain and his accomplices, abettors and instigators, should be hung as high as Haman. The people of the North are mad. Fanaticism reigns triumphant there. The result in *New-York* points most clearly to the election of WILLIAM H. SEWARD to the next Presidency. Notes of alarm must be thundered forth. "Forewarned, forearmed!" The latest blast from the North brings it to their ears that the cohorts of SEWARD, flushed with victory, are about to make forced marches against the South. Prepare for the worst! Something must be done forthwith. What shall it be?

The militia must be called out, mustered and drilled. The gag must be put to the mouth, or the goad to the back, of every Republican and Free-Soiler below the line. Whoever in our border States dares to say anything against Slavery must expect to be scourged and spit upon and perhaps shot down. He will have to endure the penalties of mob and martial law. Partisan Slave-Sellers may agitate as much as they please, and, in ear-shot of our blacks, charge upon everybody else in and out of the State the direst "Abolition" intents, and thus endanger the very interest they profess to uphold; but no domestic Free-Soiler, however moderate, sensible and conservative, shall utter a word! According to their talk, one might suppose that the masses of Kentucky and of all its slave neighbors must be turned into a mercenary soldiery, a Pretorian guard, to save a set of patricians from a host of "Black" and "Brown" enemies without and within. The State Legislatures, Executives and Judiciaries must be subsidized to save them. Federal patronage and power, also, must be called. Oligarchic mob rule must take possession of our States in order to put down or drive off the inside and outside plebeians and barbarians! Personal and constitutional liberties must be trampled on. State bills of rights and the guarantees of the Federal Constitution must be blotted out by legislative and military mobs, in the service of the slaveholding few! And "State Conventions" must be held to provide against the inevitable effects of the election of WM. H. SEWARD, or any other Republican. Rebellion, revolution, dissolution, anything rather than suffer the Administration or installment of an "irrepressible" agitator!

This is one picture—a warlike, "blood-and-thunder" one. Now for another. Many Slaveholders in this State and vicinity seem inclined to much more moderation. Many of them in Kentucky, Missouri, Tennessee, Virginia, Maryland, Delaware, and North Carolina, answer the description given last Fall by Gov. SEWARD, in your city of Rome. They "*look for safety in public repose and tranquility, and if left to themselves, would not be a partisan or political class.*" The constant talk of pettifogging politicians among them does them more harm than good. It may, indirectly and directly, affect the tenure and depreciate the home value of their slaves more even than would many "Republican" St. Louis Democrats or Newport Free Souths. I reckon they are not unconscious of this danger, and will in time rebuke such officious agitation.

To my view, they would not make such ado about the Harper's Ferry affair as their skittish and headlong "friends." While they regard it the result, in part, of outside Slavery agitation, they do not believe that the Republican Party is directly and alone responsible. The manly qualities of Brown have their sympathy and praise; but such a disturber of the peace, brigand and traitor as he, the leader, should be made a terrible example of, and the rest should be imprisoned for life.

The election of Mr. SEWARD on a "Republican" platform, and by a sectional "Republican" vote, would be a deplorable event, they say, and they would, Constitutionally, resist to the last his "Republican" Administration. But, so far as it might be national, neither for or against Slavery, it would receive their support. They would do all in their power to thwart the probable sectionalism of his *régime*, and, by opposing, strive to end it. But, whatever ills they could not constitutionally avoid they would manfully bear. The notion of dissolving this Union would never enter their heads as a remedy for anything; and the general sentiment of Kentucky and its contiguous neighbors on all sides would, in the trying hour, call aloud for its perpetuation.

Moreover, there is, I apprehend, a *Free-Soil undercurrent* in our border slave-soil States, among even the slaveholders. They are gradually opening their eyes to the economic disadvantages, the unprofitableness and wastefulness of their slave-labor, and its utter unfitness for their latitude. Many, when they speak honestly, say they do not feel it to be an inestimable blessing or an indispensable institution in any point of view. Their households, they acknowledge, may survive without slaves; their industrial pursuits may thrive without them; and their States, as free, may prosper. They do not object to a temperate public discussion among themselves of Slavery's economic relations. The rampant talk of Pro-Slavery partisans is not indorsed by them.

Self-interest, enlightened, freed from the hoods and shackles of partisan Pro-Slaveryism, will teach our slaveholders voluntarily to get rid of their slaves and employ the labor of freemen. Indeed, it is teaching them so already. The bread-and-butter argument, the philosophy of the purse, is telling. They are practically concurring with and carrying out the suggestions and statements of Hon. A. H. H. STUART, of Virginia, as submitted before the Central Agricultural Society of his State, at Richmond, Oct. 26, 1859. His points are being realized every day, to wit: that Slave labor is valueless in the border or provision States; that white labor can be economically substituted for it in the production of the cereals, live stock, and everything which is grown in these border States of the South; that *the great principles of political economy are draining the Slave population from the grain-growing and grazing States to the planting States*; that *free labor is fast taking possession of the former*; that, under the operation of natural and economical laws, free labor is bound to acquire the ascendency in all the mechanical, commercial and farming departments of industry; and that, *at perhaps no distant day, the institution of Slavery will be restricted exclusively to the planting States.*

PONTIAC.

Naval.

Dispatches from the Home Squadron, dated on board the flag-ship *Roanoke*, off Aspinwall Nov. 2, have been received at the Navy Department. The *Roanoke* left Aspinwall on the 17th October and arrived at San Juan del Norte the afternoon of the 18th, remaining off there until the 25th, when the ship left to return to Aspinwall. On her cruise the flag-ship communicated with the *St. Louis* off the mouth of the Colorado Branch Canal, where she will remain until relieved by some other vessel; and also with the *Preble*, stationed at Chiriqui Lagoon. The *Roanoke* reached Aspinwall on the 27th October. The *Sabine* was off San Juan del Norte. The *Jamestown* arrived at Aspinwall on the 25th October from Carthagena, and having provisioned left on the 1st inst. for San Juan del Norte and the coast of Nicaragua.

THE CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.

The Mission to England—Dr. Cheever's Claim to be Regarded as the only Anti-Slavery Preacher.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you allow me to suggest a few thoughts upon the "irrepressible conflict" now going on in your columns, in consequence of the doings of the Pastor and the members of the Church of the Puritans, in this City. Though I have taken no part in the transactions of that Church, which have occasioned so much controversy, I have not been an uninterested observer, nor have I obtained my information chiefly at second hand. I am familiar with their entire history.

You have written and published with great severity, and brought charges against the Pastor of that Church that cannot fail to affect his standing among his brethren in the ministry. But perhaps the severest accusations are to be gathered from the paragraphs over his own signature.

After a careful reading of all that you have written, I cannot discover a single mis-statement or unjust [illegible]. I agree with you fully. But I am [illegible] surprised at your omission to notice one part of these transactions, which seems to me quite as important as any that you have commented upon. Before I suggest this omission, however, allow me a few words upon one of the claims set up, both by Dr. CHEEVER and his defenders, to wit, that he is the only preacher against *Slavery as a sin*, in the American Church. I [illegible] doubt that he owes an apology for this assumption to many a clergyman, older than, and as wise and as conscientious as himself. The proper construction of the Spurgeon letter cannot be understood as less sweeping than this, and the very utterance of such a sentiment would confute itself. Were the remark confined to this City and its neighborhood, it would be thoroughly and essentially untrue. Are there no preachers against Slavery *in this City*? Where is Dr. J. P. THOMPSON, lately, if not now, the able and earnest advocate of Anti-Slavery in the editorial columns of the *Independent*? Is he among the "dumb dogs," so often contemptuously spoken of in the pulpit of the Church of the Puritans? And where is Dr. ASA D. SMITH, who undoubtedly did more than any other man to carry through the late General Assembly of the (N. S.) Presbyterian Church, strong Anti-Slavery resolutions. The resolutions were passed. And where are the ministers of the Methodist Church (North) who separated from their Southern brethren on this single point—the Methodist Church, North and South, becoming two distinct and separate organizations? Are all these to be read out of the Anti-Slavery ranks by this single [illegible]? And where are our Baptist clergymen, almost all of whom are regarded as advocates of the same principles? We cannot refer to all of this class in our own City, they are so numerous. And in Brooklyn, what disposition is to be made of Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, and Dr. RUFUS W. CLARK, and of Rev. Dr. STORRS, another of the able editors of the *Independent*? Were the public mistaken in calling these gentlemen Anti-Slavery agitators? The third on this editorial triumvirate, was Rev. Dr. BACON, of New-Haven, not least, if last. Is he, too, to be denounced as one of those who are muzzled by the fear of the pews? He, by the way, as well as all those I have named, except Mr. BEECHER, were members of that "*ex-parte* council," that "One who Authorized the Appeal" speaks of so contemptuously. But I well remember that when the Committee of the Church of the Puritans was before that body, one of them remarked to the council that there could not have been selected a council to whom he would rather commit the decision of that controversy than to them. He should have selected the same men. *Perhaps this same "committee-man" is the writer of that article*—"who knows?" And this fact, too, is worthy of note, that there is not one of the clergymen composing that council who has not for years enjoyed a wide reputation as an earnest and well-tried advocate of Anti-Slavery principles, and who has not preached them, and who does not now preach them whenever he thinks it wise to do so without the least restraint from any fear of personal damage. Not one of them dreams of asking whether it will make him personally unpopular. Read their names, so they will be recognized at once over a large portion of the Eastern and Northern States.

It may also be well to state here, that twenty or twenty-five years ago, Dr. CHEEVER, at that time a young and ardent preacher, avowed himself an Anti-Slavery man, though he then had other hobbies. He preached about this subject then as other ministers now do, when there seemed a fit occasion.

But the point I wish to set forth most especially in this paper, is this: a few months ago, when it was first announced that Miss [illegible] had been sent out on this *dishonorable* errand by the Church, the story was *promptly and flatly denied*. Mr. LEAVITT, of the *Independent*, or some one of the editors, gave it such a contradiction that it was at least considered "by authority," and I think it was stated editorially that the writer "was authorized" to deny the statement. Did the editor intend to utter a falsehood? We entertain no such suspicion. But Rev. Dr. CHEEVER, then, as now, a "regular contributor" to that paper, must have consented to that [illegible], or, at least suffered his friend to do so, to conceal a disgraceful fact, which he was then ashamed to admit. Verily, "the Church" "did not" send her out; it was the reverend pastor and some of his leading "members." It was not "the Church," but Church "members." Is this a sample of Dr. CHEEVER's views of gospel truth, and of his practice of "expediency?"

This Christian truthfulness of one who speaks so contemptuously of "expediency," reminds us of the honesty of the "old lady" in the story, who was "always ready to confess a fault, like a good Christian, when it was fairly proved upon her."

OBSERVER.

Good News for Thieves.

HOW THEY ADMINISTER JUSTICE IN THE [illegible].

Not many months since, a tradesman of this City, standing at his counter, was visited by a peddler who produced his wares and invited the tradesman to buy. The latter being attracted by the appearance of a colored lithograph inquired the price, and upon learning that $3 50 would transfer it signified his willingness to purchase. He gave the peddler a $5 bill and the peddler, not having the requisite amount of change about him, went into a shop opposite to procure it. He did not return. The tradesman, considering the lithograph dear at the price he had paid for it, put the transaction down to profit and loss, and had almost forgotten the occurrence when he met the recreant peddler in the street. He caused his arrest forthwith. In due time the case came before that mysterious, and, we had almost said occult tribunal, the Court of Special Sessions—that Court without a jury, whose quarters are in the Tombs, which sits three days every blessed week in the year and has no midsummer holidays, which works off an average of thirty prisoners a day, and where three judges [illegible] in dubious cases, two judges out of three [illegible] verdict and pronounce the doom. Before this tribunal did tradesman and peddler appear, the prisoner being supported by counsel in the person of Ex-Judge STUART.

The complainant testified to the facts as we have given them, the offence alleged in the indictment being petty larceny. No rebutting testimony was introduced, nor did the defendant's counsel attempt to throw any doubt upon that most weighty matter in law—the question of intent. He acknowledged the commission of the act in all its length and breadth, precisely as the complainant had stated it. He [illegible] he said, little or nothing in the affair [illegible] Peddler owed tradesman [illegible] and a half; that was all, and tradesman might get it if he could. [illegible] could sue peddler, or he could sue peddler. He had his remedy in a civil court! "If there is anything in it," he repeated, "it is just this: the parties have had dealings together; on comparing their accounts it will be found that there is a balance due the complainant; this balance is [illegible] dollars and a half. He must collect this balance as [illegible] are usually collected. A debtor is not a criminal. My client is entitled to his liberty." [illegible] of the three judges [illegible] charged the prisoner, [illegible] no larceny had been committed. The joyous peddler hurried out of Court, poking his tongue [illegible] the man that bought his picture; the [illegible] man retired a sadder and a wiser man. He had absolutely no redress whatever, for to sue for twenty shillings was out of the question; and, as far as a criminal prosecution was concerned, he had already [illegible] the length of his tether, the Court of Sessions being in such small affairs as these, a Court of Last Resort.

It is therefore settled, and the question is established by that best of clinchers, a precedent, that change cannot be legally exacted; that he who offers a hundred-dollar bill to pay a fifty with, and expects a fifty in return, does so at his peril; and that the person receiving the hundred, instead of breaking it into fifties, keeping one and returning the other, may, with the full consent of the law of the country, slap both into his pocket and his thumb upon his nose. In this City of legal atrocities and judicial [illegible], we have never heard of anything so atrocious or [illegible] as this.

It is either good law or bad law. Good law we can hardly suppose it. For, during the many centuries in which money has been the medium of barter, it is unlikely that a similar or identical case has not [illegible]

[illegible] given decision like that of our Police Justices, it is probable we should have heard of it. We should not have the [illegible] in the matter of change, in the whole race of [illegible]. It is true that we look for counterfeit bills, bogus coin and Bungtown coppers in exchange, and usually get them, but we certainly expect full quantity, whatever may be the quality; and the very [illegible] even an infinitesimal [illegible] is returned, shows [illegible] on the part of the dealer that he is bound to [illegible] something. But, viewing the matter in the light of the late decision, it is evident that our faith has rested on very slight foundation. We have [illegible] supposed that when we passed up a quarter through the roof of a stage, the superincumbent [illegible] driver was bound in law to hand us back [illegible] eighteen [illegible] cents, according to [illegible] of contraction. But our supposition was [illegible]. The law, so far from compelling him to return said sum, will justify him in retaining it. But [illegible] he does return it, it is clear that we rely, not upon [illegible] the law, but upon his courtesy and his character as a gentleman. We trust in the [illegible], for there is no earthly reason, except the promptings of [illegible], to induce him to break a three cent piece and give us some of it back. In the absence of a law regulating the matter, the [illegible] and confiding in that, we get both [illegible]. In short, if at counter and [illegible] office and ticket-office, we proffer a big bill [illegible] return not only a receipt, a parcel, a seat or a ride, but a small bill and some silver change to boot, it is because in each case the individual presiding at the [illegible] office, has the magnanimity to say, "We might rob you, but we won't. We have a perfect right to swindle you, but for good-fellowship's sake and for love of quiet dreams, we return the full amount." The community will be fortunate if this whole class, presuming upon the peddler's immunity, does not change its tone and say, "We might rob you, and [illegible] if we don't."

The advocate of an elective judiciary will find a beautiful argument in support of this system in the [illegible] between the tradesman and the peddler. The peddler will be on hand, early, at the polls; he will vote, certainly once, probably twice, for the Judge who acquits him upon his trial. And doubtless all the thieves in town [illegible] to the support of the straight-out candidates, will re-elect them by a thundering majority. And they would be an ungrateful set if they did not. For if the law upon the Judiciary means anything, it means this: that the numerous class interested in having ignorant and unworthy Judges upon the bench, may, if they have the numerical power, (and who doubts their power, when [illegible] vote nearly in one district after another, and decent people stay quietly at home,) [illegible] to office, and maintain them in it, men like two of the trio who pick their teeth on the platform at the Court of Special Sessions, now and then interrupting their labor to send an unhappy vagrant to the Island, or loose a rascally peddler upon the town.

JUSTITIA.

THE CONVERTED ACTOR.—CHARLES H. WEEKS known as a converted actor, has made his appearance in Boston, where he has been so prominent in Baptist prayer-meetings that he has become obnoxious. Rev. DANIEL C. EDDY, Pastor of the Howard-street Church; Rev. [illegible], Pastor of Baldwin-place Church; Rev. D. M. CRANE, Pastor of the Union Church; E. G. [illegible] and GEORGE W. CHIPMAN appear, as a consequence, in an exceedingly personal card, declaring that CHARLES H. WEEKS is an "impostor so far as his profession of religion is concerned, and that he is unworthy of credence or any countenance whatever from the public." They think that Rev. PHINEAS STOWE, in indorsing his character, has neglected to make any examination into it.

A telegraph line connecting with the Boston and Cape Cod Telegraph, has been laid between Edgartown and Nantucket, by Mr. Samuel C. Bishop, of this City.

LAW REPORTS.

GENERAL SESSIONS.

Several Prisoners Easily Disposed of—First Ward Politicians—Pleas of Guilty.

The Calendar of this Court, yesterday morning, offered a long list of presumed evil-doers to the attention of Jurors and the presiding Judge, and, if said evil-doers had possessed, all of them, sufficient consciousness of integrity, and of the other cardinal virtues, to have stood the ordeal of a trial, the Court would have been constrained to sit till a late hour. As it was, it rose in good season, the majority of the sinners pleading guilty off-hand, and taking the chance of the Court's leniency.

William Hanley, a political character of the First Ward, pleaded guilty to an assault on Tom Burns—the noted Tom—also a First Ward politician. The difficulty grew out of a political dispute, and Hanley undertook to serve his country (by adoption) by delivering to Burns a sound pummeling, thereby teaching him better Democratic doctrine for the future. Burns caused Hanley to be arrested, but yesterday morning yearned for a reconciliation, and, upon Hanley's pleading guilty, pleaded hard with Judge Russell to let him go. The Judge did not like to separate two such friends, who, for a moment, in the heat of party disputation, had let a drop of bad blood rise up between them, and he let him go. Linked together, arm in arm, they left the Court, and (so report has it) proceeded to the Pewter Mug.

James Smith, indicted for forgery in the second degree, in passing counterfeit money, pleaded guilty to that charge in the fourth degree. Remanded till Saturday for sentence.

James and Thomas Newport, two boys, sons of a respectable English widow lady, residing in the City, convicted last week of grand larceny, were placed at the bar. At the earnest application of friends, who promised to remove them from the bad associations into which they had fallen, they were allowed to depart on suspension of judgment.

James Howard, an old and feeble man, pleaded guilty to a charge of passing counterfeit money. It being, as far as the Court knew, his first offence, and in consideration of his age and infirmity, he was discharged.

Mary Goenz, having a husband in Germany, took unto herself a second husband in New-York. She was tried for having one husband too many, and convicted. Remanded for sentence till Saturday.

Margaret McQuaid was tried for receiving stolen goods, viz.: 27½ yards of ingrain carpet, worth $25, the property of a Mr. Oakley, from whom it was stolen by a boy named O'Rourke. The evidence was insufficient to prove that the defendant knew it to have been stolen, although she purchased it for the very low sum of $3. The case was therefore abandoned by the prosecution, and the woman discharged.

Similar was the next case, which was likewise one of receiving stolen goods, John and Julia Mannox, keepers of a junk shop, were charged with receiving four pigs of lead, and other articles, including a force-pump, worth $50, stolen by a noted thief named [illegible]. As there was no evidence against them but that of the thief, and their good character being unquestioned, this case was also abandoned.

John White, indicted with two others, named Stern and Krimp, for burglary on the store of Ezra Crowell, No. 17 Maiden-lane, on Oct. 12, demanded a separate trial. From Mr. Crowell's store, on the night of the above date, plated goods, sugar-bowls, tea-pots, &c., were stolen to the value of $60, the store being burglariously entered. The evidence, in the case of White, was unsatisfactory to the jury, and, after an hour's deliberation, they acquitted him. He was remanded to prison on another indictment.

Andrew Stamph, James Farrell and James Gallagher pleaded guilty to burglary in the third degree. On Oct. 30 they broke open the dyeing warehouse of Aaron Siegel, No. 90 Columbia-street, and stole silk dresses, shawls, and other goods, worth $100. There were two other indictments against each of them. The Court sentenced them to 4 years and 6 months in the State Prison, and adjourned for the day.

Registered Letters.

IS MONEY SENT IN A REGISTERED LETTER A "REMITTANCE"?

Edward Morrison vs. The Farmers' Bank of North Carolina.—This was an action to recover upon a draft for $250 alleged to have been sent to the defendant for collection.

The complainant averred that in April, 1856, the plaintiff forwarded the draft in question to the defendant in North Carolina for collection there; that the draft was collected but not paid over.

The defendant admitted that the draft was received, that it was collected, and the proceeds were forwarded to the plaintiff by registered letter, and that the proceeds were thus forwarded under the instructions of the [illegible] which were to "collect and remit." The only question was, whether the mailing of the letter [illegible] was a sufficient payment to absolve the defendant from further liability.

The case was tried before Justice SUTHERLAND, of the Supreme Court, and, after the facts appeared, as above stated, and it had further appeared that the plaintiff had had former dealings with the defendant, and that in all instances the Bank had remitted by draft, and not in money, the Court held that as the defendant was not authorized to remit money instead of drafts, as is the usual custom, the money mailed to the address of the plaintiff could not be considered payment, and the defendant was, therefore, liable in the action. The jury found for the plaintiff accordingly.

F. T. Marselis and Henry Morrison for plaintiff; W. H. Harrison for defendant.

The Old Police Cases.

DECISION OF THE APPEAL.

The People ex rel. Thomas Beatty vs. The Metropolitan Board of Police Commissioners.—At the General Term of the Supreme Court, yesterday, held by Justices ROOSEVELT, CLERKE and SUTHERLAND, Justice ROOSEVELT announced the decision of the Court on the appeal taken from the order of the Special Term in these cases. It will be remembered that the order appealed from was made by Justice ROOSEVELT, and that it directed eight of the twelve defendants upon the return of defendants to the alternative mandamus issued to them to compel them to pay the relator his salary as a member of the Police, and to restore him to his post.

The following is the decision on the appeal:

Conceding that the question whether an acting Municipal Policeman, not duly appointed under the old law, was nevertheless continued under the new, until removed by the Commissioners, as contended by the relator, is not entirely free from difficulty, the Court are of opinion that the first clause of the return to the alternative mandamus should be allowed to stand, subject to replication or demurrer, as the relator may be advised.

As to the eleventh clause, which alleges that the relator, since the passage of the Metropolitan act, entered into other employment inconsistent with his duties as a Policeman, and received large compensation therefrom, the Court are of opinion that that also, for the like reason, should be allowed to stand.

In those two particulars, therefore, the order appealed from will be modified, and in other respects affirmed, without costs.

After announcing this decision, Justice ROOSEVELT remarked that it was to be regretted that this decision did not more fully dispose of the case—it only disposed of some merely technical points.

TRIAL OF ANOTHER OF THE CASES.

The People ex rel. Patrick Murphy vs. The Board of Police Commissioners.—This is the first of the police cases which has, as yet, come before the Circuit, and now comes on for trial before Justice MULLEN.

The plaintiff was put upon the stand, as also the clerk of Mr. Matsell, who testified as to the circumstances of his appointment and services. All the old records of the Department were hunted up and turned over and over, and but little progress was made in the case. It will probably consume the most of the week.

A. R. Dyett for plaintiff; Vanderpoel, Noyes and Field for defendants.

Landlord and Tenant—Eviction.

James Haskin vs. Hermann Lohmeyer.—This was an action for damages against the defendant for an alleged partial eviction of the plaintiff from certain premises in Church-street.

The complaint averred that the plaintiff was the tenant of the defendant at No. 100 Church-street, which premises he used as a restaurant; that he hired for one year from the 8th day of February, 1858. Afterward the defendant entered upon the premises and excavated in and about them, greatly to the damage and inconvenience of the plaintiff; that the plaintiff's business was thereby nearly destroyed. The answer admitted the excavation, and claimed that the defendant had a right to make it, under an act of the Legislature, passed in January, 1855, entitled an "Act respecting Excavations in the City of New-York."

The case was tried before Judge BRADY, of the Common Pleas.

A number of witnesses were put upon the stand and testified for the plaintiffs, corroborating the allegations of the complaint.

After the plaintiff rested his case, the defendant moved that the case be dismissed, on the grounds stated in his answer. The Court reserved that question of law, however, for the decision of the General Term, and sent the case to the Jury. Case still on.

John H. McCunn, for plaintiff; Gen. Sanford for defendant.

Motion to Discharge from Arrest.

John Field vs. Thomas H. Field et al.—This was a motion to discharge from arrest, and was heard before Mr. Justice DAVIES, in Chambers, of the Supreme Court. The defendant in this case was arrested some time since and held to bail in the sum of $1,000, on an affidavit by the plaintiff that he (plaintiff) was the owner of the sloop *Albert Richards*, and that she had been taken from his possession by violence of the defendant, which taking was under a mortgage held by the defendant, but which he knew was given by a person who he knew had no right or ownership in the vessel at the time. The defendant read affidavits showing that he held the mortgage under which he took possession of the vessel as executor of his sister, Ann Field; that the mortgage was given to her by one John E. Fenwick, who had bought the vessel of the plaintiff himself; and that Fenwick had afterwards given to the plaintiff a second mortgage, to secure a part of the purchase money; and that the plaintiff had notice of the mortgage to Anne Field, when he took the second mortgage to himself. The plaintiff replied that the mortgage was settled by Fenwick, afterwards giving his notes for the amount, which notes, however, it appeared, were returned to Fenwick. Plaintiff also claimed that the defendant's mortgage was void, as it had not been filed in the Custom House, and no copy was filed in the County Clerk's office within a year from its date.

DAVIES, J.—Decided that the plaintiff had mistaken his remedy; that no case had been made out for an arrest of the defendant, but that if the alleged defects existed in the defendants' mortgage, the plaintiff's remedy was by an action of replevin to try the title. Motion granted, with costs.

Robert B. Benedict, Esq., for the motion; Beebe, Dean & Donohue opposed.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

William E. Sibell, Assignee, &c., vs. George Remsen, Sheriff.—Order appealed from affirmed, with costs, CLERKE dissenting.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—SUTHERLAND, J.

William Ross vs. William E. Ross and others.—Report confirmed and order granted.

Hull vs. Leveridge.—Report confirmed and order granted.

Petition of McKeown, &c.—Report confirmed and order granted.

Mason vs. Schenck.—Judgment for plaintiff on demurrer, with costs, with liberty to the defendant to answer in twenty days, on payment of costs.

Court Calendar—Tuesday, Nov. 15.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 80, 82, 60, 50, 69, 114, 64, 86, 61, 115, 103, 72, 81, 85, 107, 111, 112.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1413, 825, 2336, 9, 1870, 265, 1925, 2369, 2399, 2401, 2403, 2405, 2407, 2409, 2411, 2413, 2417, 2419, 2421, 2423. *Part II.*—Nos. 2743, 984, 4, 2730, 2870, 2724, 2664, 2536, 2760, 2762, 2768, 2766, 2770, 2772, 2774, 2776, 2778, 2780, 2782, 2784.

SUPERIOR COURT—*Part I.*—Nos. 463, 519, 579, 537, 501, 583, 635, 637, 641, 135, 623, 619, 653, 657, 661, 663. *Part II.*—Nos. 500½, 550, 514, 478, 526, 448, 498, 262, 580, 480, 645, 194, 568, 570, 572, 452, 366, 360, 22.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Nos. 1175, 1170, 1434, 1436, 1438, 697, 1465, 1466, 1468, 1469, 1471, 1472, 87, 1305, 1148. *Part II.*—Nos. 1428, 1450, 1456, 1459, 1460, 1461, 1462, 1018, 1195, 144, 192, 1427, 109, 783, 1072, 1353.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Nos. 36, 56, 95, 64, 66, 68, 73, 74, 76, 79, 39, 65, 69, 35, 98, 92, 7, 47, 12, 90, 60, 22, 30½, 10. Enumerated—Nos. 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Nov. 14, 1859—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been: 72 bbls. Ashes; 45,666 bbls. Flour; 93,107 bushels Wheat; 1,334 bushels Corn; 2,720 bushels Rye; 20,136 bushels Barley; 39,749 bushels Oats; 2,644 pkgs. Provisions, and 502 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales have been reported of 60 bbls. Pots, at $5 12½; and 20 bbls. Pearls, at $5 25@$5 31¼ ℔ 100 ℔s.

COFFEE—Sales to-day 175 bags Rio, at 11½c.@12c. ℔ ℔. Stock of Rio in first hands this evening, 48,472 bags.

COTTON—Has been in fair demand, and sales have been made of 2,500 bales, including 500 bales in transitu, at uniform prices.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	9
Middling	11⅝	11⅝	11⅞	12
Middling Fair	12½	12⅝	12⅝	13¼

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market has been rather quiet to day. Holders of desirable lots, especially of State, advanced their asking prices 5c.@10c. ℔ barrel. Buyers, however, purchased reservedly, as they were reluctant to pay higher rates—though they appeared to be inclined to buy freely, at about Saturday's quotations. The reported sales, since our last, comprise 15,300 bbls., in lots, including Superfine State, at $5 00@$5 05, chiefly at $5; extra State at $5 15@$5 20, with some inferior reported at $5 10, and very choice at $5 25; superfine Wisconsin, Indiana, Michigan and Ohio at $5 05@$5 15; extra Wisconsin at $5 20@$6 10; extra Iowa, Illinois, Indiana and Michigan at $5 25@$6 30; inferior extra Ohio at $5 25@$5 45; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 50@$5 70 ℔ bbl.

Unsound Flour	$4 00	@	$4 75
Superfine State	5 00	@	5 05
Extra State	5 15	@	5 25
Superfine Western	5 05	@	5 15
Extra Wisconsin	5 10	@	6 10
Extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan	5 15	@	6 30
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 25	@	5 45
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds.	5 50	@	5 70
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 75	@	6 75
Fancy Genesee	5 25	@	5 35
Extra Genesee	5 45	@	7 00
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri	5 30	@	7 25
Extra Kentucky and Tennessee	5 40	@	8 00

Southern Flour has been in moderate demand, at former rates. Sales have been reported since our last, of 1,650 bbls., at $5 50@$5 75 for poor to good Superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, Brandywine, &c.; and $5 80@$7 25 for fancy to choice extra brands, ℔ bbl. Canadian has been quiet, at previous prices; sales have been made of 270 bbls. inferior to choice extra, chiefly at $5 30@$6 30 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour continues inactive, at $3 50@$4 15 for fine and superfine, ℔ bbl. *Corn Meal is in limited request, at $4 10 for Jersey* and Pennsylvania, and $4 50 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been less sought after to-day, and prices have favored buyers. Sales have been reported of only 8,000 bushels, including fair to very good White Canada, at $1 40@$1 41½; choice amber Western at $1 26 ℔ bushel. It was also rumored that one or two boat-loads of Milwaukee Club had been disposed of, but no reliable particulars were obtainable. Corn has been moderately inquired for at about former rates. Sales have been confined to 11,000 bushels at $1 02 for round yellow; $1 00 for yellow Southern, and 90c.@91c. for new crop yellow Jersey, ℔ bushel. Rye is quiet, yet steady, at 83c.@85c. ℔ bushel. Barley has been in somewhat better request, and sales have been reported of 15,600 bushels, including State, part good, at 80c., with Canada East, part at 80c. and very choice Canada West at 88c. ℔ bushel. Oats are in fair demand, including Prince Edward's Island, at 40c.; Canada, at 42½c.@44½c.; Western and State, 43½c.@45c.; Pennsylvania at 38c.@40c., and Southern at 37c.@41c. ℔ bushel.

HAY—Sales to-day, 900 bales North River at former prices.

HOPS—New have been in fair demand, at prices ranging from 12c.@18c. for common to very choice, ℔ ℔.

METALS—Continue in moderate request, at previous quotations.

MOLASSES—Sales have been made to-day, 47 bbls. new crop New-Orleans, (the first this season,) at 52c.; with 65 hhds. and 10 tcs. Cuba Muscovado, at 24c.@ [illegible] gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been very moderately inquired for, including Common, at $1 55@$1 57½ ℔ 310 ℔s., and Fine at $2 75 ℔ 280 ℔s. Tar and Crude Turpentine remain quiet. Spirits Turpentine have been lightly dealt in, mainly at 46c. ℔ gallon.

OILS—The demand has been limited for Crude Whale and Sperm, and quite good for refined do. at previous prices. In Linseed, a moderate business has been transacted, chiefly at 58c.@59c. ℔ gallon. Other descriptions remain as last noticed.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been purchased to the extent of 1,000 bbls., in lots, at $15@$15 06¼ for Mess; $10 50 for Prime, here; and an unascertained price for (500 bbls.) do., deliverable during the remaining portion of the current year, ℔ bbl. Cut Meats and Bacon exhibit no important changes. Lard is improving. Sales, to-day, 1,600 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 10¾c.@11c., including 500 bbls. deliverable in December and January at 10¼c. ℔ ℔. Beef has been in fair demand, and sales have been made of 400 bbls., at $9@$10 for new repacked Western Mess; $11@$11 25 for new extra Western Mess; $5@$5 25 for Country Mess, and $4@$4 25 for do. Prime, ℔ bbl.; Prime Mess, $17@$19 ℔ tc. Beef Hams, $14@$15 ℔ bbl. Butter is quiet at 15c.@21c. for State; and 11½c.@18c. for Ohio, ℔ ℔. Cheese continues in moderate request, at from 8c.@11c. ℔ ℔.

RICE—Sales 150 tierces, at from $3 50@$4 50 ℔ 100 ℔s.

PRINTING CLOTHS—In Providence, during the week, sales were made of 65,000 pieces, including, according to the Providence *Journal*, 15,000 pieces 64x64, private terms; 12,000 pieces 64x64, 5¾c.; 5,000 pieces 60x68, 5⅝c.; 13,000 pieces 60x64, 5¼c.; 5,000 pieces 60x64, 5⅜c.; 9,000 pieces 60x64, 5⅛c.; and 6,000 pieces 56x56, 5c. ℔ yard.

SEEDS—Sales, here, 1,000 bushels American Flaxseed, at $1 50 ℔ bushel.

SUGARS—Have been very quiet, to-day, sales having been confined to small lots of Cuba, at 6½c.@7c. ℔ ℔.

TALLOW—Sales 12,000 ℔s. Prime, on private terms.

WHISKY—Sales have been reported of 600 bbls., at 27¼c. ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, there were engaged 175 bales Cotton, at 3-16d. ℔ ℔.; 500 bbls. Resin, at 2s. 2d.; 100 tcs. Flaxseed, at 25s.; with 500 boxes Cheese, by steamer, at 45s. For London, 500 boxes Cheese, at 40s.; 20 hhds. Tallow and 50 tons Oil Cake, at 25s.; 50 tcs. Rice, at 30s.; and 100 bbls. Spirits Turpentine, at 6s. For Glasgow, 20 hhds Tallow, at 25s. For Bremen, 600 bbls. Resin, at 1s. 9d.

Albany Live Stock Market.

ALBANY, Monday, Nov. 14, 1859.

CATTLE—Another bad market for the drovers—the worst, some think, that has been experienced here for many months; and perhaps this is so, if we take into consideration the quality of the beef offering. The average quality is considerably better than that of last week, and yet the market opens with prices ¼c. off on all grades. The decline is mainly attributable to the low rates that ruled in New-York last Tuesday and Wednesday. Drovers who went through last week report that they never sold in a more discouraging market.

On Tuesday prices dropped during the morning something like $4 ℔ head, and on Wednesday there was a still further decline. This has tended to make buyers very careful, and they show no disposition to take a hand in unless at large concessions. Add to this that the weather is most unfavorable—a storm of wind, rain and sleet prevailing all day long, detracting much from the appearance of the cattle—and the unusual heaviness of the market is explained.

The supply is two or three hundred short, and there are many fine droves offering, which are the only circumstances in favor of sellers that we are aware of.

RECEIPTS.—The following is our comparative statement of receipts at this market over the Central Railroad—estimating 17 to the car:

	This week.	Last week.	Corresponding week last year.
Cattle	2,737	2,822	2,018
Sheep and Lambs	5,510	6,315	5,394
Hogs	371	1,040	7,425

	Av. w'kly rec's last year.	Total since Jan. 1.	Total to same date last year.
Cattle	2,596	117,644	116,456
Sheep	3,127	179,794	131,640
Hogs	3,747	28,787	179,418

There must be added to the receipts of cattle 269, which were held over since last week, making altogether 3,006. Of the receipts, however, 122 are "stores," which are being taken over East for feeding this Winter. Deduct those and there are left 2,884 beef cattle.

PRICES—We alter our quotations on all grades, the sales thus far justifying a reduction of at least ¼c. ℔ ℔., live weight. There were slight indications last night that the weather would change sharp cold, and in this event the decline may be recovered before the *close.*

	This week.	Last week.
Premium	—	—
Extra	4¾@5	4⅞@5¼
First quality	3¾@4¼	4¼@4⅝
Second quality	3 @3½	3½@4
Third quality	2⅛@2¾	2¾@3
Inferior quality	2¼@2¾	2⅜@—

SALES—But few sales have transpired. It is only now and then that a drover is to be met with who is willing thus early in the week to make the concessions demanded. As an indication of the tone of the market, we may state that on Saturday the holder of a lot of prime Kentuckies was offered $5 ℔ 100 ℔s. *They will average about 1,500 ℔s. He refused to sell,* but yesterday he was willing to close the bargain, when the bidder declined to give more than $4 80.

FEEDING—The price of Hay is advancing, and the yard-owners have been forced to raise their charges.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—*The market for Sheep and* Lambs is extremely dull. The weather has been unfavorable for slaughtering here, and the Albany dealers did comparatively little besides dressing those that they have had on hand for a week or two past. *Prices are low, and must continue so until the weather* becomes colder and more settled. During the last six days the MCGRAW BROTHERS have taken only 2,000 head, at prices ranging from $2 62 to $4. To bring the outside figure, Sheep must be fat and average full 100 ℔s. *The most of the receipts this week have already been shipped to New-York.*

HOGS—But few have arrived on this side, only about 350 head, and we have but one sale to report—50, by J. W. POLLARD, averaging 202 ℔s., at $4 08 ℔ 100 ℔s.

MILCH COWS—We quote nominally at $27@$50.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES.
No. 806 Broadway, New-York.
No. 137 Montague-place, Brooklyn.
MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in Brooklyn.
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in New-York.
CLASSES OPEN AT ALL TIMES FOR BEGINNERS.
Quarter commences from first lesson taken.
Private class for ladies at 11 A. M. Seventh edition of Dodworth's work on dancing, &c., for the use of his pupils, just issued.
Private, family, or school classes attended.
Circulars at either Academy.

C. H. RIVERS' DANCING ACADEMIES, No. 285 Fulton-st., opposite City Hall, Brooklyn, and No. 71 Newark-av., Jersey City. Days for classes in Jersey City, Mondays and Thursdays; in Brooklyn, Tuesdays and Fridays. Classes are now forming. Send for circular.

E. FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMIES, No. 59 West 14th-st., New-York, and No. 133 Clinton-st., Brooklyn, now open for the reception of pupils. Afternoons for misses and masters, evenings for gentlemen, and mornings for ladies. Circulars can be had at the Academies.

DANCING.—MME. (FERRERO) JACKSON, NO. 29 West 26th-st. Class instruction Wednesdays and Saturdays and Mondays and Thursdays. Evening class Tuesdays and Fridays.

MISCELLANEOUS.

OFFICE FOR PROCURING AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS.
J. J. PIRSSON, No. 5 Wall-st., New-York.
Pamphlet of information sent free.

HOW AND WHEN TO PROCURE GRAPE VINES.
Works on this subject, as well as on all sorts of agricultural and horticultural affairs, may be procured of
C. M. SAXTON, BARKER & CO.
Agricultural booksellers and publishers of the *Horticulturist*, No. 25 Park-row, New-York.

THE ANNIVERSARY DINNER OF THE New-York Society for the Relief of Widows and Orphans of Medical Men, will take place THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, at 7 o'clock, at the Metropolitan Hotel. Tickets may be procured of either of the
STEWARDS.
S. T. Hubbard, M. D.
G. F. Woodward, M. D.
J. J. Crane, M. D.
J. P. Garrish, M. D.
J. W. Green, M. D.
E. Schilling, M. D.
J. R. Van Kleek, M. D.

MR. SALLIORD, ARRIVED BY THE *Vanderbilt*, Pupil of Zimmerman, First Professor of the Musical Conservatory of Paris, gives lessons in singing, piano, melodeon and composition. The Misses SALLIORD give piano, singing, drawing and French lessons. Address them at their residence, No. 66 [illegible]-av. Reduced prices.

MINERAL OIL.—WARRANTED AS PERFECT A coal oil as any other in market for durability, brilliancy in burning, and all the qualities that make a first rate article. This will be sold lower than usual prices. Barrels, 40 gallons.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

PERSONAL.

HARMONIUM CLUB.—THE MEMBERS ARE requested to attend the first meeting of the Winter season at CABBERLY'S, (The Shades) William-st., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, the 16th inst. By order of the Secretary.
N. B.—Parties desirous of becoming members of the above social Club, are requested to leave their names at the bar of the above hotel. The Club meets alternate Wednesday evenings at 8 o'clock, P. M. Notice given the day before in the *Times*.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

WAKEFIELD.—THERE WILL BE A SPECIAL Meeting of the Members of Industrial Home Association No. 2, at No. 165 Bowery, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 16, at 7½ o'clock. It is hoped that all the members will attend, as the business is of the utmost importance. JOHN COMERFORD, President.

ASTROLOGY.

N. B.—WHO HAS NOT HEARD OF THE CELEBRATED Madame PREWSTER? She has been consulted by thousands in this and other cities with entire satisfaction. She feels confident she has no equal. She tells the name of future wife or husband; also, that of her visitor. Hours [illegible] 24-av., above 23d-st. Ladies 50 cents; gentlemen $1.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSES FOR SALE.—THE KNICKERBOCKER ICE COMPANY offer for sale [illegible] few of small size, and some extremely large. Can select from amongst 700 to be seen at the Company's stable, Nos. 276 and 278 West 18th-st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

MR. CHARLES D. DICKEY, OF MOBILE, has become a partner in our house.
BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

DRY GOODS.

MOURNING GOODS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
have now in store
A LARGE AND RICH STOCK
OF
MOURNING DRESS GOODS,
comprising
Every article necessary for persons wearing mourning.
To which will be added, upon the arrival of each steamer,
THE NEWEST
and
CHOICEST GOODS
to be found in the
EUROPEAN MARKET.
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

FAMILY DRY GOODS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
ARE NOW OFFERING,
AT GREAT BARGAINS,
Their Extensive Stock of
FAMILY OR HOUSEKEEPING DRY GOODS,
Consisting in part of
LINEN SHEETINGS, SHIRTINGS,
TABLE DAMASKS and CLOTHS,
PILLOW-CASE LINENS,
NAPKINS, TOWELS and TOWELINGS,
FLANNELS, BLANKETS, QUILTS and TOILET COVERS,
LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS,
VESTIBULE LACES, &c., &c.
ALSO,
FRENCH ORGANDIES, TARLETANS and SWISS MUSLINS—FOR EVENING DRESSES.
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

481 BROADWAY.
GREAT SALE OF RICH SILKS.
1,500 PIECES NEW STYLES,
at 75 cents per yard,
REDUCED FROM $1 25.
1,000 PIECES EXTRA QUALITY,
only $1 per yard,
REDUCED FROM $1 75.
Observe the name and Number,
G. M. BODINE, No. 481 Broadway.

G. M. BODINE,
NO. 481 BROADWAY,
WILL OFFER, ON MONDAY, NOV. 14,
1,000 DOZEN
FRENCH TUCKED HANDKERCHIEFS,
at 50 cents a piece,
Worth $1.
NO. 481 BROADWAY.

G. M. BODINE,
NO. 481 BROADWAY,
WILL OPEN MONDAY, NOV. 14,
500 PIECES
FRENCH POPLINS,
IN
BAYADERE AND PLAIDS,
At 75 cents per yard,
worth 50 cents.
NO. 481 BROADWAY.

G. M. BODINE,
NO. 481 BROADWAY,
ELEGANT FALL SILKS,
One yard wide,
NEW DESIGNS,
At $2 50 per yard,
reduced from $4.
NO. 481 BROADWAY.

RICH PARIS EMBROIDERIES AND LACE GOODS.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.
EMBROIDERED SETTS, COLLARS, SLEEVES, BANDS, FLOUNCINGS, &c.,
Of the newest designs.
Just opened, LACE SETTS IN POINT A'GUILLE, POINT APPLIQUE, MEDALLION, VALLENCIENNES,
In very rich patterns.
POINT LACE COLLARS, FROM $5 UPWARDS.

FROM AUCTION.
CLOTH, CASSIMERES, CLOAKING AND DRESS GOODS,
HOUSEKEEPING LINENS AND QUILTS,
EMBROIDERIES AND RIBBONS,
AT PRICES FAR BELOW THE ORIGINAL COST.
C. G. HOOK,
Nos. 108 and 110 6th-av.

AT REDUCED PRICES.
DRESS SILKS, FRENCH MERINOS, MERINO PLAIDS, POPLINS, POIL DE CHEVRES,
LUSTRES, DE LAINES and other DRESS GOODS.
Also, SHAWLS and CLOAKS.
C. G. HOOK, Nos. 108 and 110 6th-av.,
Between 8th and 9th sts.

MANTILLAS, CLOAKS AND SHAWLS!
AT BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S,
No. 473 BROADWAY.
BROWN AND BLACK BEAVER CLOAKS,
IN ALL THE MOST FASHIONABLE SHAPES,
Also—VELVET MANTILLAS AND SACQUES,
And OPERA CLOAKS, just received.

LE BOUTELLIER BROTHERS
have again
REDUCED THE PRICE OF THEIR
SILKS,
And can show a very large assortment of
PLAID SILKS,
FIGURED SILKS,
PLAIN SILKS,
SILK ROBES,
And the very best makes of
BLACK SILK.
Also,
IRISH POPLINS,
MERINOES,
OTTOMANS,
And other Dress Goods.
No. 305 Canal-st., near Broadway.

DRESS-CAPS AND HEAD-DRESSES.
D. CLARKE,
No. 643 Broadway, and No. 15 Bleecker-st.,
Invites the special attention of ladies to new and elegant designs in
DRESS-CAPS AND HEAD-DRESSES,
to be opened this morning. Also,
BREAKFAST CAPS, ILLUSION CAPS,
MORNING CAPS, THREAD-LACE CAPS,
REAL BRUSSELS NET SLEEVES,
POMPADOUR CHEMISETTES,
GLOVE-TOPS, MEDALLION SETS, &c., &c.
PLEASE EXAMINE, COMPARE AND JUDGE.

F. DERBY & COMPANY,
IMPORTING TAILORS,
No. 57 Walker-st.,
West side Broadway,
Having just opened ten (10) cases New Goods, received per steamer *Persia*, are now exhibiting a superb selection of novelties and standard fabrics adapted for gentlemen's
OVER, FROCK and DRESS COATS,
in the most desirable Shades and Mixtures.
Also, a variety of New Styles for Traveling and Street Suits, together with an extensive assortment of Trowserings and Vestings, in the latest designs, purchased through
Messrs. BARLOW, PAYNE & CO.,
Manufacturers' Agents,
London, England,
From whom we are constantly receiving the choicest selections procurable in London and Paris.

A NEW STYLE OF MEDALLION, INSERTION,
And VALENCIENNES SETS and COLLARS, with HANDKERCHIEFS to match, very pretty.
BAILEY, FARRINGTON & LESLIE,
No. 623 Broadway.

300
FLOUNCED VELVET ROBES, AT $60;
ORIGINAL PRICE, $90.
Other robes proportionably low.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

A BEAUTIFUL LINE OF NEW LACES,
POINT, HONITON, MALTESE, and VALENCIENNES SETS,
COLLARS, HANDKERCHIEFS, COIFFURES, BARBES, &c.
BAILEY, FARRINGTON & LESLIE,
No. 623 Broadway.

SELLING AT A GREAT SACRIFICE.
RIBBONS! RIBBONS!
In consequence of M. H. LICHTENSTEIN being about to open a
WHOLESALE HOUSE,
at No. [illegible] [illegible] business entirely, he offers the present large stock of
RIBBONS
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,
and all who wish to obtain BARGAINS will do well to call at
NO. 287 BROADWAY.
N. B.—His stock consists of new and beautiful styles of Ribbons, just imported. [illegible] cannot fail to please the
MOST FASTIDIOUS TASTE.
M. H. LICHTENSTEIN,
No. 287 Broadway.

INFANTS' EMBROIDERED CAPS.
Entirely new, both in shape and design.
Also, MEDALLION and INSERTION CAPS.
BAILEY, FARRINGTON & LESLIE,
No. 623 Broadway.

NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS.
THE LARGEST AND BEST SELECTED STOCK
in this market.
Reduced to $1 [illegible] per pair.
SOLOMON & HART, No. 369 Broadway.

SEWING CHILDREN'S CLOTHING, AND all kinds of family sewing, done in the neatest manner. Apply to MRS. LOCKWOOD, No. 125 22d-st., near 2d-av.

AT MRS. GARDNER'S CORSET AND SKIRT store, ladies can select from the largest stock and variety of styles. Strict attention paid to a graceful fit. [illegible] Skirt just imported. No. 522 Broadway [illegible] made over.

W [illegible]

W [illegible] DRY GOODS JOBBING [illegible] A. B. & CO., box No. 111 [illegible]

DRY GOODS.

NOVEMBER, 1859.
GREAT SALE
OF
PRINTS.
NOS. 60 AND 62 CHAMBERS-ST., N. Y.
DEFOREST, ARMSTRONG & CO.
Are opening the largest assortment of Prints ever offered by them for sale.
THE WAMSUTTAS.
These Prints are unsurpassed by anything in the market in the price, and are perfectly fast colors. They also control the balance of
KNICKERBOCKERS
AND
ROCKY GLENNS.
The Rocky Glenns are all new, both and small figures, of excellent cloth, and superior to any low-priced print offered.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway,
Are now offering,
MUCH BELOW REGULAR PRICES,
A full assortment of
LACES AND EMBROIDERIES:
Rich Point Lace Shawls and Scarfs, Sets in Honiton, Point and Valenciennes and Honiton Sets, French Embroidered Sets, Collars, Embroidered Handkerchiefs, Breakfast Sets, Coiffures, Veils, Infants' Robes, Waists, Capes, Flouncings, &c.
Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st.,
Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway,
WILL EXHIBIT, ON MONDAY, NOV. 7,
PARIS EMBROIDERED CLOAKS.
Also a large assortment of Cloaks manufactured expressly for their RETAIL SALES, of the
MOST APPROVED SHAPES,
and elegantly trimmed in rich Lyons Velvet, Fancy and Plain Cloths, Plain and Ribbed Beavers, &c., &c.
And at stores Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

CARPETINGS AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
In every variety, including J. Crossly & Son's Tapestry, Velvets and Medallions, Brussels, Three-Ply, Ingrain, and Stair Carpetings. Also,
OIL-CLOTHS, DRUGGETS, MATS, RUGS,
Hemp and low-priced Carpets, Rods, &c.
Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS,
Fancy and Plain Beavers and Woolens of every kind;
Velvets, Canvas, Trimmings, &c., &c.,
RETAILED AT IMPORTERS' PRICES.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

LORD & TAYLOR,
NOS. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Would invite notice to their large stock of
FASHIONABLE WINTER SHAWLS,
Long and Square, Broches, Stellas, Woolen, &c.
Also,
GENTLEMEN'S TRAVELING SHAWLS,
IN GREAT VARIETY,
BELOW USUAL PRICES.
And at Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
and Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

LORD & TAYLOR,
NOS. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Request special attention to their present large stock of
ELEGANT PARIS DRESS SILKS
and Robes; also, to a full assortment of
BAYADERE AND PLAID SILKS,
Newest Styles, at 75c. to $1 50 per yard.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
and Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

ELEGANT FALL CARPETS
FROM AUCTION.
ENGLISH MEDALLION CARPETS,
CROSSLEY'S ROYAL VELVETS,
BRUSSELS CARPETING,
ENGLISH DRUGGETS,
RUGS AND MATS.
HIRAM ANDERSON, Bowery,
Third door from Hester-st.
20,000 yards good Ingrain Carpets, 25c., 30c., 40c., 50c., per yard. Remnants of Oil-Cloth at half price.
ANDERSON, Bowery, near Hester-st.

CURTAIN MATERIALS AND FURNITURE COVERINGS.
We have received by the last steamer,
all the new
FRENCH AND ENGLISH MATERIALS,
in Silk and Wool,
required for
PARLOR, LIBRARY, DINING and BEDROOM COVERINGS and CURTAINS.
The assortment is very choice and large, particularly in TAPESTRIES, BROCADES,
and new patterns of
TRIPLE-WIDTHS BROCATELS,
LACE CURTAINS and NEW CHINTZES.
PATON & CO.,
Nos. 341 Broadway and 86 Leonard-st.

AT RETAIL.
For the ensuing two weeks we shall exhibit to our Retail Trade an unusually large
Choice and CHEAP ASSORTMENT of
FLANNELS,
PATENT, UNSHRINKABLE,
WELSH AND ENGLISH,
DAMASKS,
NAPKINS,
SHEETINGS,
QUILTS,
TOWELINGS,
Printed and Embroidered Piano and Table Covers.
PATON & CO.,
Nos. 341 Broadway and 86 Leonard-st.

CLOAKS.
SPECIAL AND EXCLUSIVE STYLES.
Now open and opening daily,
NOVELTIES IN VELVET AND BEAVER
CLOAKS AND SACQUES,
superior in quality and finish.
Ladies wishing Cloaks and Sacques, to set and fit especially well, can be fitted by a competent person.
MOURNING CLOAKS, OPERA CLOAKS AND CLOAKS FOR CHILDREN, in stock and made to order.
JAMES A. HEARN,
No. 775 Broadway, above 9th-st.

REAL LACES AND FRENCH EMBROIDERIES.
JAMES GRAY & CO. will, for the balance of the season, offer their superb stock of
LACES AND EMBROIDERIES AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
J. G. & CO. invite especial attention to this department of their stock, containing the very latest Paris styles, and many novelties of their own importation.
No. 729 Broadway, corner Waverley-place.

AT REDUCED PRICES.
JAMES GRAY & CO. now offer their entire stock of
RICH FASHIONABLE DRESS GOODS,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
J. G. & CO, have just opened
NEW SILKS,
POPLINS, VALENCIAS, and
VELOUR OTTOMANS,
which will be sold much under regular prices.
No. 729 Broadway,
corner of Waverley-place.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS! CLOAKS!
BLACK BEAVER CLOTH CLOAKS at $4, $5 and $6.
TRICOT BEAVER CLOTH CLOAKS at $6 to $8.
BLACK BEAVER CLOTH CLOAKS, with plaited back and the new Pointed Hood, handsomely trimmed, $8 to $10.
Black Beaver Cloth Cloaks, a splendid garment, with crotchet fringe, $9 to $11 50.
Children's and Misses' Cloaks and Sacques all sizes.
W. K. PEYTON, Cloak Manufacturer,
No. 384 Bowery, near Houston-st.

AT RETAIL,
FOR WHOLESALE PRICES.
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway,
Are now closing out
THEIR FALL IMPORTATIONS OF
CURTAIN AND UPHOLSTERY GOODS,
FRENCH AND AMERICAN PAPER-HANGINGS,
And their large stock of
GOLD AND PAINTED WINDOW SHADES,
OF THEIR OWN MANUFACTURE.
SOLOMON & HART have the largest and best selected assortment of the above goods to be found in this City, and now offer them
TO THE RETAIL TRADE
AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

RICH LACES AND EMBROIDERIES,
OF RECENT IMPORTATION.
[illegible]
MILLER & GRANT, No. 723 Broadway.

LACE CURTAINS.
CURTAIN MUSLINS,
VESTIBULE LACES,
[illegible]
LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS [illegible]
No. 305 Canal-st., near Broadway.

AT RETAIL.
BLANKETS.
Every size and all the best makes of English and American
BLANKETS,
CHEAP,
AT PATON & CO.'S,
Nos. 341 Broadway and 86 Leonard-st.

ATTENTION! LADIES AFTER NOVEL, USEFUL [illegible] articles, which can be found only at
FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE,
No. 633 BROADWAY.
Silks, Satins, Shawls, [illegible] Goods and Dress Brocades, Card-cases, [illegible] Goods from India and Japan, [illegible] from Manila, Japan, India, China, France, Ireland, &c.
For sale, wholesale and retail, at
FOUNTAIN & CO.'S, No. 633 BROADWAY.

NOTICE TO SHIRT MANUFACTURERS.
[illegible]

[illegible] ROBERT E. DAY, [illegible]

DRY GOODS.

BLACK THREAD VEILS, FROM $3 TO $25.
Also, COIFFURES, BARBES, CROWNS, COLLARS, [illegible]
BAILEY, FARRINGTON & LESLIE,
No. 623 Broadway.

FURS.

LADIES' FURS
AT
GENIN'S BAZAAR,
Nos. 507 and 513 Broadway.
THE CHOICEST ARTICLES IN THE CITY.
HUDSON BAY SABLE,
RUSSIAN SABLE,
MINK, MART. N,
and
ROYAL ERMINE,
in
MANTELETS,
CAPES,
VICTORINES,
MUFFS AND CUFFS.
Choice stock of
CHILDREN'S FURS.
GENTS' FUR GLOVES,
GENTS' FUR COLLARS,
SLEIGH ROBES,
all of the most desirable styles,
AND AT THE
LOWEST PRICES.
GENIN'S BAZAAR,
Nos. 507 and 513 Broadway.
Under the St. Nicholas Hotel.

LADIES' FURS, LADIES' FURS,
At WHITE'S,
HUDSON BAY SABLES, STONE MARTEN,
MINK, FITCH, SQUIRREL,
RIVER MINK.
Mantillas, Half Capes, Pelerines, Muffs and Cuffs, [illegible] first-class and warranted.
By WHITE,
No. 216 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Church.

LADIES' FANCY FURS.
The subscriber has opened his stock of Fancy Furs, Comprising Cloaks, Capes, Mantilles, &c., of Sable, Mink and other choice Furs, in the latest styles, and [illegible] in no case exceeding wholesale prices.
E. GOOS,
Practical Furrier, No. [illegible] Broadway.
Furs, trimmings, &c., made to order in every style.

FASHIONABLE FANCY FURS.
EURICH & BUCKNER (Importers and Manufacturers) will be pleased to exhibit their valuable stock to retail purchasers, consisting of [illegible] SABLE, MINK, STONE MARTEN, ERMINE, &c., which they will sell at the lowest prices. 47 Maiden-lane.

THE GREAT NORTHERN AND WESTERN fur trappers have located their depot at [illegible] Not being under Broadway [illegible] No refuse stock to offer at retail. [illegible]
DRAKE, Manager.

39 LADIES' CHOICE FURS! 39
Consisting of Hudson Bay Sable, Mink, Stone Marten, Fitch, Ermine, Siberian Squirrel, &c.
At LEOPOLD LANG'S,
No. 39 Maiden-lane.

WILLIAMS' CELEBRATED FURS, NO. 203 FULTON-ST., BROOKLYN.—French Mink Cape, Muff and Cuffs, only $16 a set, a very superior article. Fitch, Sable, Mink, Cony, &c., all of our own manufacture.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. WILLIAMS'
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 26 West 30th-st., [illegible]
is now open for the reception of Pupils. The "PRIVATE CLASS" meets three times a week. This Class offers peculiar advantages to Young Ladies, who have left school, and wish to pursue with masters a course of HISTORY, LITERATURE, LANGUAGES and MUSIC. For the latter accomplishment, the most distinguished talent is secured.
An omnibus will be provided for pupils residing at a distance.

R. F. I.
The Winter term of the ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, at Nyack-on-the-Hudson, will commence November 21.
For admission or Circulars containing full particulars address L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Principals.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, with Gymnasium under special teacher, No. 573 Broadway, corner 12th-st., reopens Sept. 8. Circulars at [illegible], No. 808 Broadway, at No. [illegible] [illegible]-av. [illegible] at the school. There is a primary department for boys from 6 to 9 years of age.

COOPERSTOWN SEMINARY, AT COOPERSTOWN, N. Y.
Term begins Nov. 11. $120 per year.
B. C. FLACK, A. B., Principal.

PARKER AND BERTHET'S SCHOOL, No. 39 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, will be opened Sept. 12. Pupils are prepared for College or the counting-room. All the modern languages are taught by native professors, and in one department French is always spoken. There is a Primary department under an experienced female teacher. Circulars at Lockwood's [illegible] No. 411 Broadway.

DR. BERTHET, in accordance with the wishes of many of his former pupils, will resume his private lessons and adult classes in French, after 3 o'clock and in the evening. For terms, apply at the school-rooms.

JOHN MACMULLEN TAKES THIS OPPORTUNITY of stating that, in consequence of his school, No. 900 Broadway, being full, he can receive no more pupils in these departments. The names of applicants will, however, be registered in the order of their application, and notice sent in the order of any vacancies that may occur. There are still two vacancies in the senior department. Those parents or guardians who may wish their sons or wards to accompany him in his Summer tour of three months in Europe, are requested to send in their names at their earliest convenience, in order that a preparatory course of reading may be pointed out. Terms, $300.

DR. RICHARDS' INSTITUTE FOR BOYS, on the Prussian plan, at Litchfield, Conn., assisted by Werner Ritzig, Esq., late of the Government School of Denmark, and C. A. Gessner, A. B., late of Columbia College. Instruction in English, Classics, Modern Languages, Drawing and Gymnastics. Board and tuition on moderate terms, and no extras. Apply for circulars to the Principal, or at the law office of D. A. WATKINSON, No. 39 Nassau-st., or at No. 339 4th-av.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, Pittsfield, Mass., six hours distant from New-York, commenced its 29th semi-annual session Oct. 6, 1859, with experienced professors, large cabinet, spacious gymnasium, and location of unsurpassed beauty and salubrity. It offers very rare educational advantages. For circulars address the Principals, the Rev. W. V. SPEAR and the Rev. J. R. BOYD.

NEW-YORK ACADEMY FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 473 Broadway. M. Y. BEAN, Principal. Instruction (full English course, modern languages, Latin, music, painting and drawing) not surpassed in the City. Academic year commenced Sept. 12. Pupils admitted at any time. Those desiring instruction in special branches received at proportionate rates.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS. The Forty-fourth semi-annual session will commence on Wednesday, Nov. 1. Circulars may be obtained of [illegible] Rose, No. 45 Cedar-st., and of S. F. York, No. 10 Murray-st., New-York; also, by applying to the Principal D. S. ROWE, M. A.

FRENCH PROTESTANT BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 16 West [illegible]-st. Mrs. LEVEBRET will reopen her school for the ensuing year on Wednesday, Sept. 15. A punctual attendance of the pupils is particularly requested. Applications may be made to Mrs. L., personally or by letter, at the above address.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS—AT MT. Vernon, Westchester Co., N. Y. JOHN OAKLEY, principal. Winter term commences Nov. 1. For circulars containing particulars, address the principal, or apply No. 40 Beekman-st., New-York.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT PEEKSKILL, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.—A. WILLIAMSON, A. M., Principal. Number limited to twelve. Next session will open Nov. 21. Circulars may be had of W. Underhill, Esq., 185 Water-st., or of the Principal.

THE INSTITUTE, WHITE PLAINS, REopens Nov. 2. The number of boarders (boys) is limited to twenty; no day pupils.
A. WATSON, A. M., Principal.

TARRYTOWN INSTITUTE.—THE WINTER Term commences Nov. 1. Circulars can be obtained of J. GOODENOUGH, Esq., No. 129 Nassau-st., or of A. NEWMAN, A. M., Principal.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—ENTERING its twenty-third year. Preparation for commercial and classical departments. For circulars, call on the Janitor. ISAAC FERRIS, Chancellor.

A YOUNG LADY, COMPETENT AND EXPERIENCED, desires one or two additional pupils for instruction in music, or would give two or three hours, on visiting engagement, to teach English, French and Music in New-York or Brooklyn. References exchanged. Address Box No. 1,259 New-York Post-office.

BANJO TAUGHT! BANJO TAUGHT!—BANJO taught at the pupil's residence at the moderate sum of 50 cents a lesson. Address G. L. D., Box No. [illegible] Times Office.

TEACHERS.

TEACHERS WANTED.—$1,500 OFFERED [illegible] one for music, English branches, French and drawing, as governess in Texas; one for French [illegible] Toronto; others for teachers wanted [illegible] private instruction and for seminaries. Apply, or address the NATIONAL TEACHERS' INSTITUTE, No. 356 Broadway.

FRENCH INSTRUCTION FOR BOARD.—A French gentleman wishes to find a place in an American [illegible] family, in the City of New-York or in the interior, to teach the French language in compensation for his board and lodging; he will give the best City references in regard to capacity and respectability. Address, [illegible] Professor, Box No. 176 Times Office.

TEACHER.—A LADY OF EXPERIENCE, WHO [illegible] French fluently and is competent to teach the Latin, the highest mathematics, usual English branches, drawing and painting, desires a situation [illegible]. Address, with salary offered, Miss M. H. S. LAKE, Augusta, Maine.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, A SITUATION as resident governess in a gentleman's family, where a comfortable home would be assured; is thoroughly competent to teach English, French, Music and Drawing [illegible]. Terms moderate. Address [illegible] Box No. 1,709 General Post-office.

GOVERNESS OR COMPANION.—A FRENCH [illegible] and English lady, speaking French, [illegible], requires situation [illegible] [illegible] 34 and 6th-av.

AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE, NO. 346 BROADWAY [illegible] qualified teachers [illegible] to teach piano, guitar, English and painting, to go South; also, a gentleman to teach German and [illegible].
SMITH, WOODMAN & CO.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Is published at the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau streets.

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The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, 6 cents for single copies.

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times," New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—The Wife's Secret—[illegible].

WINTER GARDEN—[illegible].

WALLACK'S THEATRE—The Widow Ashore—To Paris and Back.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—[illegible]—Raoul.

DRAYTON'S PARLOR OPERAS—Nos. 712 and 720 Broadway—Never Despair—Love's Labor Lost.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon—Honesty is the Best Policy. Evening—Lady of Lyons—Frenchmen in a Smock Frock.

NIBLO'S SALOON—George Christy's Minstrels.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS—No. 444 Broadway—Ethiopian Entertainments.

BROOKLYN TABERNACLE—Old Folks' Concert.

CHATHAM AMPHITHEATRE—Nixon & Aymar's Circus.

GOLDBECK'S MUSIC HALL—Popular Lyric [illegible].

PALACE GARDEN MUSIC HALL—Emily [illegible] Readings.

CRYSTAL PALACE GROUNDS—Inflation of the Great [illegible] Ship City of New-York.

CHURCH'S "HEART OF THE ANDES"—Studio Building, No. 15 Tenth-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues.

ACADEMY OF DESIGN—English and French Paintings.

GOUPIL'S NEW GALLERY—Corner of Broadway and Ninth-st.—Two Paintings by Rosa Bonheur.

SCHAUS' GALLERY—No. 629 Broadway—Palmer's Statue, "The White Captive."

INTERNATIONAL ART INSTITUTION—Exhibition of Paintings.

PICTURE GALLERY—Whitlock's, No. 98 Canal-street—Free admission.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY—Exhibition of Paintings.

HOPE CHAPEL—[illegible] Italia.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The packages by the steamship *Hungarian*, from Liverpool on the 3d inst., were received at one o'clock this morning. We enlarge the outline received by telegraph from St. Johns and from Portland, with extracts of prominent interest.

The steamship *Daniel Webster*, employed as a substitute for the *North Star*, arrived here last evening, having left Aspinwall on the afternoon of the 4th inst. The effects of the gale had been seriously felt at Aspinwall, and at San Juan del Norte. At the latter point the British mail steamer had found it impossible to communicate with the shore, while at Aspinwall the shipping had to put to sea to prevent destruction. The property of the Railroad Company had suffered material damage. The *Daniel Webster* brings no information in regard to the steamer *North Star*, so long over-due at Aspinwall.

Our correspondent on the Isthmus obtains from the *Tiempo*, of Bogota, a curious account of a private filibustering expedition, which had left New-Granada for Ecuador. Making its way across the frontier, it had already beaten an opposing party of Ecuadorians, and was in full march for Quito, the capital. In the present distracted state of Ecuador, there is little chance of defeating the attempt, audacious as it may appear.

By the simultaneous arrival of the *Daniel Webster* at this port, and of the *Empire City* at New-Orleans, our advices are extended to Nov. 9. There is the usual lack of interest in the news. The gales, of which we hear from every quarter, had visited the Southern Coast of Cuba with unusual severity.

The Overland Mail from California brings advices from San Francisco to the 24th ult. Business remained without improvement. Of general intelligence nothing of moment is reported.

Later intelligence from the Sandwich Islands informs us that King KAMEHAMEHA, in a fit of ungovernable passion, had murdered the gentleman who officiated as his private secretary. In his subsequent remorse, he had resolved to abdicate, but his advisers had prevented that measure.

The clipper-ship *Mastiff*, bound for Hong-Kong, had been burned at sea, off the coast of California. The *Mastiff* was a ship of 1,031 tons, full model, and rated A 1½. She was built in Boston in 1856, and owned by GEO. B. UPTON, and, it is believed, was fully insured.

We receive particulars from late Haytian papers of the trial, conviction and execution of sixteen out of twenty of the prisoners engaged in the late conspiracy to overthrow the Government. The prisoners were found guilty of conspiracy, of the murder of President GEFFRARD's daughter, and of the attempt to assassinate the President himself. President GEFFRARD had issued a proclamation urging the people to unite with him in his efforts to establish a proper Government and increase the prosperity of Hayti.

No branch of the City Government overtasked itself yesterday. The Aldermen contented themselves with appointing clerks for the District Courts, from the first to the seventh inclusive, notwithstanding the Mayor's absence from the Convention. There was not a quorum present in the chamber of the Board at the hour of the regular weekly meeting. The Councilmen did little beyond concurring with the Aldermen in determining to build a jail in Ludlow-street, between Grand and Broome.

There were 402 deaths in the City during the last week, being a slight increase over the number as exhibited by the returns for the corresponding weeks in 1857 and 1858. This is accounted for by the recklessness which the lower classes of the population exhibit in moving into tenement houses before the walls are sufficiently dry.

The investigation into the charge preferred against Dr. WILSON, of having attempted to poison his wife by administering chloroform to her while she was sleeping, was continued before Justice WELSH. Two of the parties who saw Mrs. WILSON on the night in question, were examined. Nothing new has as yet been developed.

JAMES IRVING, the Superintendent of Markets, was arrested, yesterday, charged with assaulting and beating MARGARET HECKMANN and ENGELHART HEBBLER, at Centre Market, the same morning. The accusers and the accused appeared before the Mayor, and finally settled their differences amicably.

The General Term of the Supreme Court yesterday rendered their decision in the appeal taken from Justice ROOSEVELT's order on the return to the *mandamus* in the old Police cases. The order appealed from is modified in some respects, but is otherwise affirmed. This decision only settles technical points in the case, and has no important bearing upon the merits. One of the suits brought in the same controversy was brought on for trial before Justice MULLIN at the Circuit, and the taking of testimony commenced but no important progress made.

At a union prayer-meeting held in the Lecture-room of Dr. CHEEVER's Church last evening, [illegible] prayers were offered on behalf of JOHN BROWN and his associates, and two petitions were [illegible] signed requesting Gov. WISE to interpose Executive clemency to prevent the operation of the sentence of death. The meeting thoroughly [illegible] the spirit of the Harper's Ferry invaders. A meeting of Radical Abolitionists was held at the Cooper Institute to consult as to the best method of liberating the condemned, and to secure the passage of a personal liberty bill.

Contrary to all expectation, the Mozart Hall Committee, which met last evening to advance Ex-Mayor WOOD as a candidate for the office from which he was ejected two years since, failed to accomplish the purpose for which it assembled. A contest between Judge DEAN and WILLIAM [illegible] for the Chairmanship resulted in a split, and the Convention broke up in a most inharmonious manner. The Tammany General Committee listened to a speech from WM. D. KENNEDY, withdrawing his name as a candidate for the office [illegible] General Committee beyond fixing the time for the [illegible] of the primary conventions.

There was an [illegible] Stock Market yesterday, in point of business done, while prices were generally steady, and equal to Saturday's rates. The Foreign Exchanges declined to 110 on London, with the standard Bankers. The Money Market same as at the close of last week in rates, and with continued ease in the supply. The Bank Statement shows a further increase of a million each in Discounts and Deposits, and a steady line of Specie.

The sales of Cotton reached 2,500 bales, including 500 bales *in transitu*. Prices were unaltered. Flour was less active, having been held at prices above the views of speculative buyers. The movements in Grain and Groceries were limited. Included in the sales of the latter, were 49 bbls. new crop New-Orleans Molasses, at 52c. ꝑ gallon. A moderate business was transacted in Provisions. Hay, Hops and Tallow were inquired for. Whisky was more freely dealt in. Freights were somewhat brisker. Other branches of trade exhibited no important change.

France in Africa.

In the midst of Italian complications, ecclesiastical difficulties, Spanish alliances and English provocations, the Emperor of the French finds time to press steadily forward along that vast line of military and naval outposts which France has been slowly, but surely, drawing around the world during the last twenty-five years; and on one or another point of which it is morally certain that she must at no distant day invite a new and terrible conflict with Great Britain—that self-appointed civilizer of all Heathendom, worth the trouble of bringing within the "area of commerce and Christianity."

Our readers may remember that during the last season in Paris, the young Prince-Royal of Abyssinia, with his suite, divided the attention of Paris for a brief moment with potentates of a fairer complexion and of titles more familiar to that modern Muse of History, the newspaper. No special importance was attributed at the time to this incident, which seemed, indeed, to belong quite as much to the domain of romance as to the world of politics. One remembered RASSELAS, or wondered vaguely whether the young representative of this secluded African realm was really accustomed to regale himself on raw beefsteaks, and to array himself for his promenades in the Bois de Boulogne after the fashion which MANSFIELD PARKYNS has described to us as the supreme *ton* of modern Abyssinia, with a pat of salted butter on his head and no particular clothing upon his lower limbs. But Paris, under the reign of the third NAPOLEON, has grown accustomed to the most fabulous imitations of foreign royalty; and after welcoming the grand-daughter of GEORGE III. to the Tuileries, and entertaining the Envoys of Persia and Siam, could hardly be expected to make much ado even over an Abyssinian Prince. And the rest of the world took the matter as Paris took it, with a merely transient glow of curiosity, which the Prince did absolutely nothing to perpetuate or increase. He was, indeed, the most respectable and best-behaved of all possible Abyssinians.

And this, as it appears, not altogether without a motive. For we are now informed that the King of Abyssinia has formally ceded to France, in return for advantages easily to be divined, the absolute possession of the island and port of Massowah, in the Red Sea. On the face of it, this does not appear to be a very startling piece of intelligence, but a moment's reflection upon its connection with the present state of relations between France and England, and with the general policy of the former Power, as directed by the Emperor NAPOLEON, will show, we think, that it is not the least significant among the recent events of the Imperial reign. In and of itself, Massowah is a point of no very great importance. It is the chief port, indeed, of Abyssinia, and as such carries on a considerable trade with Mocha and the towns on the Red Sea, as well as with Bombay; and its four or five thousand inhabitants are infinitely more prosperous and thriving than the wretched people of Aden at the mouth, or the still more wretched people of Suez at the head of that narrow water. The French, who possess a peculiar aptitude for dealing with the Oriental races, might no doubt make a good thing commercially out of their new sovereignty, were that their main object in accepting it. But Massowah has other features, doubtless, more attractive to the actual ruler of France. It has the best harbor by far on the western coast of the Red Sea, and the island constitutes, with the arms of the sea which lock in the bay in which it lies, a highly defensible naval station; and it is impossible to overlook this aspect of the case in connection with the decided stand which France has just taken in regard to the piercing of the Isthmus of Suez. This scheme, earnestly favored by Austria, Spain, France, Sardinia, Russia, Prussia, and indeed all the Continental Powers, has just been interrupted by a positive order from the Sublime Porte to the Pasha of Egypt, demanding the suspension of all labor on the Canal, and the removal of all the materials accumulated for the work. This order is well understood to have been conceded to the diplomacy of Sir HENRY BULWER, the English Envoy in Turkey, and it has aroused the French Government in particular to the necessity of taking this matter up decisively and once for all. The semi-official *Constitutionnel* of Oct. 27 devotes a careful leading article to the subject, and attributing the English opposition to the canal to the "old English policy of exclusive maritime domination," informs Great Britain that she is "counting without the Powers, and without France at their head." England is further invited to remember that just as she now opposes the scheme of the Suez Canal did she oppose the conquest of Algiers, the bombardment of Tangier and Mogador, and the demonstration of Spain against Morocco. Yet all these things have taken place; and England may as well understand that "France possesses an irresistible force to secure the triumph of the rights of the Suez Company and the interests of civilization." The Suez Canal then will go forward. Massowah will be occupied as an outwork of the French influence in Egypt, and another step has been taken towards blocking the communications of England with that fatal Indian Empire which she is already quietly preparing to surrender to itself, and which she would unquestionably find it impossible to defend against any powerful foreign foe who might be so foolish as to covet it.

Massowah is a more healthy and habitable spot than either Aden or Perim, and the Power which holds Suez and Massowah will be virtually able to control the route to India, if only by simply blocking the way from Malta to the Indian Sea. If England thinks her tenure of Gibraltar likely to be endangered by the fortification of the Spanish posts in Morocco, it will be curious to see what her views will be of this new movement of a Power vastly more formidable than Spain, and in a direction in which England is infinitely more vulnerable to a sudden attack than at Gibraltar. Whatever those views may be, it is not to be supposed that they will command much attention from the French Emperor, who may fairly expect [illegible] ling back the English seizure of Perim in the face of his timid and captious allies. Without pretending to the gift of prophecy, or wishing to play the part of premature alarmists, we must, however, ask those of our readers who are gravely interested in the question of peace or war between the two most powerful maritime states of the world, to consider the singular improvement which the recent policy of France has effected in her position for military purposes relatively to the colonial empire of England. The treaties of 1815 reduced France to the sixth rank among the colonizing states of the world. She now holds the third place in the colonial hierarchy, England and Holland alone surpassing her in the extent and importance of their dependent dominions. But not only has France recovered so much lost ground from the point of view of territory and commerce merely. Her colonial accessions since 1815 have had a distinctively military and naval character, and this it is which gives them their chief value. In acquiring Algiers, France not only secured a magnificent school for her army, but a position admirably adapted for neutralizing the English possession of Malta. Under LOUIS PHILIPPE she secured the Comoro Isles, in the Mozambique Channel, as a first step towards reviving her claim of sovereignty over the splendid Island of Madagascar, on which NAPOLEON III. has since fixed the French flag. These possessions, with the Isle Bourbon, face the British Indies and afford a rallying point for the French squadrons in the Indian Ocean midway between the English colonies at the Cape of Good Hope and the west coast of India. They lie, too, to the south, as Massowah lies to the north of Aden and Perim. In Polynesia, the French dominion established over Tahiti and New-Caledonia has been steadily extending itself ever since the reëstablishment of the Empire, and the French fleets in the Pacific are now quite as well provided as the English with ports of refuge and reconstitution.

All this is no doubt eminently necessary to the due development of such a power as France: but the immediate coincidence of what looks very much like an occupation of the Red Sea with the movement of the Franco-Spanish forces against Morocco, may well suggest to England the question, how long in the nature of things it can be expected to be before her own anomalous attitude in the Mediterranean may be subjected to a revisal as peremptory as has been undergone by the Austrian pretensions in the Italian Peninsula?

The Texas Outrage.

Nothing could have been easier than to have put down CORTINAS, the Mexican bandit, and his associates, when they first began their outrages, if the Government had been properly prepared and had chosen to do so. His first attempts, like those of all outlaws, were made on a small scale and with some show of timidity, and they were resisted by the citizens of Brownsville with the ordinary courage of frontier settlers. The continuance of the attacks, and the partial success by which they were attended, however, not only increased his audacity, and caused fresh recruits to join him, but depressed and demoralized the Americans in a corresponding degree. At this stage, application for assistance was made to Gen. TWIGGS, the officer in command of the district, for the assistance of the United States troops, and it was refused, on the ground that they were already employed in repelling Indian ravages further north. The Brownsvillians, being left to their fate, seem to have finally succumbed. By the last accounts CORTINAS had captured the town, had planted the Mexican flag in it, had a small army under his orders, and was actually raising the population along the whole Mexican frontier against the American settlers on the Texan side, and the latter were flying for their lives in all directions.

Things having reached this pass, fifty United States soldiers have been dispatched to the scene of action. We hope they may prove sufficient, but unless aided by a large force of volunteers, we very much fear they will not; and we have no reason to suppose, from anything we have yet heard, many volunteers are available. Those which the frontier settlers could have furnished, seem to have been effectually used up, and by the time 50 United States soldiers have engaged CORTINAS and his 700 brigands two or three times, and pursued him a few weeks over hill and hollow, we are greatly afraid they will be effectually used up too, and the Commonwealth of Texas find itself no better off than ever. If the Administration thinks it worth while to move in the matter at all, it should, it seems to us, move with a force sufficiently great to enable it to execute its threats, and make itself respected. It is always so inglorious, when you start out with the firm determination to chastise a robber, to have the robber chastise you, that all ordinary and reasonable precaution ought to be taken to avoid any such discreditable contingency. Even if, as it is rumored, Mr. BUCHANAN has some thoughts of taking this opportunity of entering Mexico, and taking such measures therein as to render further incursions of this sort impossible, fifty men, we submit, is a ludicrous force with which to enter upon any such mission.

We cannot, we are sorry to say, see in the whole affair any indication that Mr. BUCHANAN has abandoned his darling system of doing things by halves, and doing those halves too late. He pacified Kansas by increasing the animosity of the rival factions, and subjugated Utah by letting the Mormons do what they please; and it is impossible to say now, whether he does not intend to revive the courage of the Texans by the overthrow of his own troops, and the still further success of the banditti. We are afraid he has been of late too much concerned by the great Northern conspiracy for the promotion of rebellion and anarchy, and has had too sharp an eye upon the performances of SEWARD, to bestow any attention on CORTINAS. We think we can assure him, however, that if he will only see to the safety of the Southern frontier, we can answer for it that the New-York Police will hold SEWARD in check.

THE SAN JUAN CONTROVERSY.—The London *Times* goes back to its old ground again on the San Juan affair. It no longer insists that the "channel" spoken of in the Treaty of 1846, means the *whole interval* between Vancouver's Island and the main land,—but claims the Strait of Rosario as the channel intended. It says:

> "It need not be said that the Treaty was intended to give to England the possession of Vancouver's Island, and whatever islets and rocks lay westward of the channel by which the Gulf of Georgia is entered. That channel—the channel to which the treaty refers, and which the English Government claim—was the channel through which VANCOUVER sailed, and which had always been used by the few sailing vessels which visited the then inhospitable wilderness. So it was understood at the time, and the maps published in both countries are extant to show that the right of England to the little island of San Juan was fully recognized. But since that time great changes have taken place. The tide of emigration has made California a powerful State, and the British possessions a flourishing colony. A new channel between San Juan and Vancouver's Island has come into use, and, being found deeper and safer, has been much used, especially by steamers. It is on this ground that the Americans now pretend that the new channel was that referred to in the treaty; but it is only within the last year or two that the subject has been even mooted."

The *Times* admits, at last, that the western channel is safer, deeper, and more used in navigation than the other. These facts certainly go far towards showing that it was the channel intended by the treaty—especially as its alleged recent discovery is quite unfounded in point of fact. The channel was as well known in 1846 as it is now—and if it was less used, that is only because there was much less occasion for using any. If the *Times* will refer to the map published by TRÜBNER, in London, in 1855, moreover, it will find the boundary laid down precisely as it is now claimed by the United States.

The treaty intended to give England Vancouver's Island and *nothing more*. No mention of anything else was made in the negotiations. The boundary line was deflected solely to avoid dividing Vancouver's Island, and because England was urgent for the possession of the whole of it. The claim of the other islands is wholly an after-thought.

The *Times* closes its article thus:

> "As the world is well aware, San Juan in itself is of no value; the real question is whether we shall, by the surrender of the island, allow the Gulf of Georgia to be closed, and access to a valuable colony interdicted, whenever it shall so please a foreign State. The channel which will remain to England if San Juan is ceded cannot be used should the island be fortified by the Americans, and we may as well give up Fraser River at once as hand over the key to the Gulf of Georgia."

This has nothing whatever to do with the question of right, or with the interpretation of the Treaty, on which alone the solution of that question depends. The argument, moreover, is quite as strong on our side as on that of England. If San Juan and all the other islands of the Gulf are to be surrendered to her and fortified, how are we to obtain access to the Gulf of Georgia? We may just as well give up the whole of Washington Territory as to thus hand over to England the key of the gulf. The *Times* furnishes us an additional argument of great force for the retention of San Juan.

A Case of Real Distress.

Our neighbor of the *Tribune* has our compassion. We have seldom read a more touching appeal to public pity than that contained in his columns yesterday morning. He is beset, badgered, tormented, and made unspeakably wretched by "the good people who most unreasonably *insist* on engrossing his columns" with such letters as the one which he published on Friday from Dr. CHEEVER's Church, concerning the Editor of the TIMES. "We printed it," he plaintively says, "*most reluctantly*, as we always print anything of that nature, and only after *entreating* the writer to seek his redress through the columns of the TIMES."

It would be cruel to doubt, after such an explosion of grief, that the *Tribune* always suffers intensely whenever it finds itself thus compelled to publish abusive personal attacks upon the Editor of this paper. Yet we do not quite understand why it indulges in the luxury of this woe quite so frequently. It must be in love with grief,—and passionately fond of making itself unhappy. But if it sincerely seeks relief from these "terrors of an Editor's harassed lot" we may give it a little aid in the effort, by giving it a leaf out of our own experience. We suppose that not a month has passed for years, without bringing to our table denunciations of the Editor of the *Tribune* of very much the same character, quite as just and truthful, written under quite as much provocation, and indicating very much the same temper as the letter which he published on Friday concerning the Editor of the TIMES. We put them invariably and very promptly into our waste-paper basket;—and if the writer of such a missive has the cool assurance to call personally and "insist" upon its publication, we inform him that he has mistaken the office,—that the *Herald* is published two streets, and a great many degrees, lower down,—and that the TIMES is not a sewer for the receptacle of filth, nor a public vehicle to be used for venting personal spite, or for slandering and degrading private character. We have never stooped to "entreat" persons of that stamp to go elsewhere with their wares; nor do we allow them to "drag" us into any controversy of that character.

We beg our neighbor to understand that we are not assuming to instruct him as to the proper mode of editing his paper, and still less are we claiming at his hands any immunity from personal abuse. We only give him a chapter from our own experience, from which he may possibly learn how to escape the tribulations which so sorely vex his placid and righteous soul.

We must congratulate our neighbor, in the midst of his afflictions, upon having at last discovered that "vituperation harms no one but its author." What a pity it is that the most useful wisdom comes so late in life, and costs so much in the way of sad and sorrowful experience.

Still another point:—we must correct the *Tribune's* evident misapprehension. It begs us, if possible, to continue to "do" our controversies "somewhere else than in its columns." As we have never asked the *Tribune* to print a word we have written on this subject, and as it has carefully neglected even to inform its readers that we have made any reply to the scurrilous attack upon us, which it went through the agony of publishing, we really do not see the pertinence of this suggestion.

Napoleon's Letter.

As we suggested on the first receipt of the intelligence that NAPOLEON III. had addressed a letter to the King of Sardinia, "demanding" the fulfillment of the engagements of Villafranca, this letter proves to have been published to the world by a Paris correspondent of one of the London journals; and its terms come to us over the telegraph, translated into the usual Anti-Gallican jargon of the English Press. It is possible that the correspondent in question may have really obtained a copy of the letter which he professes to publish, although it must certainly be owned to be rather odd that a missive of so much importance should have fallen into such hands within a week of its alleged date. But, however this may be, it now appears that the first report of the contents of this remarkable epistle was, as we branded it at the time, a perfectly wild, or perfectly ignorant fabrication. Not a word is said of restoring the magnificent Duke of Modena, but it is proposed that the Duchess of Parma be invested with the sovereign rights of that estimable Prince! For this singular proposition a certain shadow of reason may be found in the peculiar relations which exist between the Duchess of Parma and the Spanish Government on the one hand, and the Spanish Government and the Emperor NAPOLEON on the other. The Duchess of Parma was put by treaty stipulations expressly under the protection of Spain, and the O'Donnell Ministry has already uttered a mild proclamation on the subject of her rights. Moreover, the Duchess of Parma is a French princess by blood and birth, and NAPOLEON may think it both wise and proper to make an extraordinary effort in behalf of a lady whose brother claims as of right the throne which he himself occupies "by the grace of God and the national will." The rest of the letter simply repeats what has been already a thousand times said of the "bases of Villafranca;" and there is absolutely nothing in the document as now presented, to modify the actual situation of the Italian question.

That question is fast passing from the control of autograph letters and secret diplomacy, and the policy of NAPOLEON III. is to all appearance absolutely identical with that of VICTOR EMANUEL in the ends at which it aims, and in urging a European Congress as the only possible means of reaching those ends at once peacefully, promptly and decisively. The grave uncertainties of the immediate future, as well in Germany as in the Mediterranean, make it extremely and almost equally important to all the Powers that the Italian difficulty should be definitely disposed of at the earliest possible day.

Democratic Prospects.

We published, several days since, Senator FITZPATRICK's letter upon the political issues now before the country, and spoke of it as indicating his adoption of the most ultra positions of the Southern school of Democrats. The Charleston *Mercury*, however, takes a very different view of the letter. It regards its *quasi* indorsement of Senator DOUGLAS as a good Democrat, and its promise to support him if nominated at Charleston, as fatal to all reliance upon the fidelity of the Alabama Senator to Southern rights and interests, in spite of his avowed adhesion to the doctrine of Congressional protection for Slavery in the Territories. The *Mercury* closes its comments thus:

> "The preceding remarks have been penned in sorrow rather than acerbity. We have read the Senator's letter with profound regret. We would not intermeddle. But we have felt it due to the cause we represent to give expression to thoughts that occur upon the perusal of this unsatisfactory letter. The present is a period of momentous import in shaping the destinies of these Southern States. Principle and party expediency cannot be reconciled. *The Democratic Party must be a Southern party or no party.* It cannot serve slaveholders and also free-soilers with their arrogant and ruinous pretensions. There is need alike of wisdom and of courage. The people want fearless and able leaders to direct our councils and shape our destinies; men who float upon the surface and impotently ride the current, incumber public station. They are useless to the public, however potent in obtaining personal preferment. *The day of compromise and compromisers is past.* Public sentiment at the South demands men of sterner stuff to maintain rights without equivocation or shrinking from any consequences forced upon us by the North. To Alabama and Mississippi we look to shape the course of the South. We trust they will be equal to the undertaking."

This is by no means the first occasion on which the *Mercury* has held language like this. Its natural position and sympathies have always been with the most ultra school of Southern Democrats, and for at least ten or fifteen years past it has regularly declared that there could be no further compromise with the North,—that the South must have all its exactions granted or it must quit the Union. For this reason we attach comparatively little importance to its present fulminations. It has never hitherto been the accredited organ of even the Southern section of the Democratic Party: still less has it ever laid down the party platform for the whole country.

The *Mercury* now declares that "the Democratic Party must be a *Southern* party or *no party*." If this be true it is in a bad predicament,—for if it becomes one it will become both. Its extinction is certain the moment it complies with the *Mercury's* demand. It owes its present shattered condition to the fact that it has been too much a Southern party already. All its strength is due to the odor of nationality that still hangs around it.

If the *Mercury*, or any other professed Democratic journal at the South, desires to promote the success of that party, it must travel exactly in the opposite direction to this which is now designated. The Democratic Party must become *more* National and *less* Southern than it has been hitherto, or its days are numbered. It escaped destruction by the skin of its teeth in 1856,—solely because it paid too little regard to Northern rights and Northern sentiments. That sentiment is stronger now than it was then,—and the Democratic Party is weaker. It does not require any superhuman wisdom to see where its safety lies. We do not believe any Old Hunker can be found in any Northern State, who will tell the Democrats of the South any other story or give them any other advice.

If the Southern Democracy has really made up its mind to dissolve partnership with its Northern allies and set up on its own hook, the *Mercury's* advice is good. The result of such a step will be simply to elect a Republican President—to place the government of the country in the hands of the North. The *Mercury*, the Richmond *Enquirer*, the Richmond *Whig*, and the kindred journals at the South, which insist upon these ultra measures, are really rendering most vigorous and effective service to the Anti-Slavery Party in the northern States. They seem ignorant of the fact, or indifferent to it, just now; but they will wake up to it ere long.

THE MISSING STEAMER NORTH STAR.—The steamer *Daniel Webster*, which arrived at this port yesterday with the California passengers, of the Vanderbilt line, brings no tidings of the missing steamer *North Star*. The *Webster* left Aspinwall at 4 o'clock P. M. of the 4th instant, at which time she was fully a week overdue at that port. The last that was seen of the *North Star* was on the 21st of October, late in the day, at which time she and the steamer *Atlantic* parted company off the Capes of Virginia, twenty-five days ago. Her non-arrival at her destination was the cause of much uneasiness, and among the officers and passengers of the *Daniel Webster*, the impression that a serious disaster must have occurred to her was very general. Being in the direct track of vessels from the Gulf, and within one or two days' sail of some one of the Southern ports, the news of any common casualty, such as the breaking of her machinery, would undoubtedly have been reported long since. These circumstances, taken in connection with the fact that heavy gales prevailed along the coast of Florida and in the Caribbean Sea since the departure of the *North Star*, converts the suspense hitherto felt into painful apprehensions for her safety. A lingering hope is felt that she may have reached Nassau or Kingston, Jamaica, since any intelligence has reached us from those places. A few days, at furthest, must decide the doubts which now hang over her fate and that of the five hundred souls on board of her. It is understood that the *Daniel Webster* will take the place of the missing steamer, and carry the mails and passengers on the 20th inst.

PASSPORTS.—The following official notice from the Department of State, appears in the *Constitution*:

> "Information has been received at this Department, from an official source, that 'certificates from notaries in the United States of America, issued to naturalized or unnaturalized inhabitants, do not confer the right of entrance into Prussia, nor through Prussia into Germany, nor, even with the visa of American consuls, would they have any validity as passports. Furthermore, the only passports in the United States which are of any validity, are those issued by the General Government at Washington.'"

THE STATE ELECTION.

Probable Success of the Entire Republican Ticket.

ALBANY, Monday, Nov. 14.

The most reliable returns received in this City from the doubtful counties leave no reasonable doubt of the election of the whole Republican ticket.

VOTE FOR SECRETARY OF STATE.

MAJORITIES FOR LEAVENWORTH, (REP.)

Allegany	3,000	Monroe	[illegible]
Broome	666	Niagara	[illegible]
Cattaraugus	700	Oneida	2,[illegible]
Cayuga	2,868	Onondaga	2,7[illegible]
Chautauqua	3,396	Ontario	[illegible]
Chemung	20	Orleans	[illegible]
Chenango	1,098	Oswego	[illegible]
Clinton	150	Otsego	[illegible]
Cortland	917	Schuyler	[illegible]
Delaware	400	St. Lawrence	[illegible]
Dutchess	300	Steuben	[illegible]
Essex	850	Tioga	[illegible]
Franklin	100	Tompkins	[illegible]
Fulton	210	Warren	[illegible]
Genesee	1,313	Washington	[illegible]
Herkimer	1,600	Wayne	[illegible]
Jefferson	1,577	Wyoming	1,318
Lewis	300	Yates	1,0[illegible]
Livingston	800	Total	[illegible]
Madison	1,[illegible]		

MAJORITIES FOR JONES, (DEM.)

Albany	1,950	Richmond	[illegible]
Columbia	180	Rockland	1,[illegible]
Erie	1,300	Saratoga	[illegible]
Greene	300	Schenectady	[illegible]
Hamilton	200	Schoharie	[illegible]
Kings	4,878	Seneca	[illegible]
Montgomery	407	Suffolk	700
New-York	[illegible]	Sullivan	[illegible]
Orange	200	Ulster	[illegible]
Putnam	192	Westchester	[illegible]
Queens	1,843	Total	[illegible]
Rensselaer	2,000		

Leavenworth over Jones, 1,[illegible].

From the Albany Journal, last evening.

On a straight contest, we would deem the figures we have received conclusive of the result. But the voting, in many localities, was so complicated, that we do not deem the majorities reported, as in all cases, belonging to the Secretary of State. It is but an exercise of reasonable precaution, therefore, to give the returns we have, without basing any positive claim upon them. Our table, to-day, leaves Mr. LEAVENWORTH 1,[illegible] ahead.

The changes made in the table since Saturday [illegible] ver LEAVENWORTH. We have been careful to add nothing except on the best authority. Our figures for Sullivan County are from the Monticello paper of Friday.

We take off 300 from Cattaraugus.

We feel a trifle more confident that "All's Well" to-day, than we have at any time before. But it will do no harm to wait. The "Big Eagle" never makes a mistake.

THE BOARDS OF CANVASSERS—TELEGRAPHIC ARRANGEMENTS.

The Boards of Canvassers meet at the county seats to-morrow, (Tuesday,) and the best possible arrangements have been made to receive by telegraph for the New-York Associated Press the official returns at the earliest practicable moment.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* says: "The Kirkpatrick case, which excited so much attention during the Summer of 1858, has taken another shape. The defendants in that case, Robert R. Kirkpatrick and Sarah Kirkpatrick, having become plaintiffs in a case against Edwin Kirkpatrick, Mr. P. Hutchinson and Charles C. Culin, the suit being brought to recover damages for the alleged malicious prosecution and false imprisonment of Mrs. Sarah Kirkpatrick. The suit was commenced in the Supreme Court, and referred, under the act of Assembly, to arbitrators. The jury in the case before Judge Allison discharged Mrs. Yardley and Josiah Jones upon all the counts in the indictment. They found Mr. and Mrs. Kirkpatrick not guilty upon the first eleven counts, and guilty upon the twelfth and thirteenth counts. The counts charged assaults, with intent to murder, which were included in the counts upon which there had been an acquittal. The counsel for the defendants made a motion in arrest of judgment and for a new trial, and on the 22d of January last, the present plaintiffs were finally discharged by the judges. It was then that the present suit was instituted. The arbitrators were engaged in the hearing of the numerous witnesses from April 28 to Oct. 21, when they rendered an award in favor of Mrs. Kirkpatrick for $[illegible]."

The prisoners confined in the Portage County Jail, at Ravenna, Ohio, made a desperate attempt to break jail last week. Having removed a stone, a counterfeiter, named Conn, escaped before the alarm was given. As soon as he was apprised of the movement, the jailer took his station at the hole and tapped each head as it made its appearance with a cane. One fellow finally wrapped his head in a blanket, but the jailer tried the drop game with a brick, and the protruding cranium was quickly withdrawn. The prisoners were then soon secured.

The following petition to the Legislature is in circulation in Maine: "The undersigned respectfully ask you to put an end to slave-hunting in Maine, by enacting that no person, who has been held as a slave, shall be delivered up by any officer or court, State or Federal, within this State, to any one claiming him on the ground that he owes service or labor to such claimant, by the laws of one of the Slave States of this Union."

The foundation of a new fort on Hog Island Ledge, Portland harbor, has just been completed. The foundations could only be worked at low water, and the process was a long and tedious one. The cost of the fort is estimated at $[illegible], and it is to be fitted to mount [illegible] guns. It will command all the entrances and all the anchorage ground of the harbor.

The Committee on obtaining subscriptions for the proposed Farmers' Bank in Boston reported, at a meeting which was held on Saturday, that $[illegible] worth of stock had been taken, and expressed the belief that the remaining $5,000 would be procured within a week. It was enlarged and authorized to examine into the proper location for the institution.

Edward Vincent, formerly of New-York, and an employe at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, was on Wednesday last found drowned in a pond near Middle Five-Mile River, between Darien and Norwalk, Connecticut. It is understood that he had for some days previous exhibited signs of extreme mental depression, on account, it was supposed, of the impossibility of obtaining a sum of money due him.

The emigration from New-England to the Pacific still continues quite active—a large number from this region going out by the steamers which left New-York on Saturday. Many are tempted by the low rate of fare, to give up their occupation here, in order to try their luck in the Golden State.

The Supreme Court, in its present session at Boston, has heard seventy-five appeals in liquor convictions. It has, in nearly all these cases, overruled the exceptions and remanded the parties back to the lower Court for sentence.

Solomon Ray, the Sheriff of Yancey County North Carolina, has absconded with about $[illegible]. Geo. W. Glass, Sheriff of McDowell County, North Carolina, has also absconded, carrying off a large amount of money.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

Common Council—Board of Canvassers—Grand-street Railroad.

The Aldermen assembled at 5 o'clock last evening and organized as a Board of Canvassers. The returns not having all been received by the clerk, a special Committee was appointed to take charge of them, and an adjournment was made for one week. The Aldermen immediately organized as the Common Council. MICHAEL HANNAN, who broke his leg on one of the streets while it was out of repair, sent in a communication offering to withdraw the suit which he had brought against the city and to compromise the matter for the sum of $750, which includes the costs of the suit. The proposition was accepted and the money ordered to be paid. The Grand-street Railroad was brought up again in the form of a resolution, which was adopted, directing the City Clerk to readvertise for proposals. They must be sent in within five days after the first publication of the notice. A resolution to re-district the Election Districts of the city was referred to the Aldermen of each Ward to report. An ordinance was presented to enable the Police to disperse the rowdies standing on the street corners, and was referred to the Corporation Counsel. A resolution was presented and referred directing the Surrogate and Register to remove from the apartments occupied by them in the City Hall before the 1st of January next, and giving the permanent Water Board leave to occupy the same. The examination of the accounts of the Collector of Taxes by the Comptroller and Auditor, was presented for the year ending June 30, 1859.

Taxes	$1,040,278 [illegible]
Assessments	240,061 [illegible]
Default and interest	[illegible]
Advertising	[illegible]
Due Redemption Act	[illegible]
In Bank, July 1, 1858	[illegible]
Total	$[illegible]

Of the above amount, $[illegible] was paid to the County Treasurer and the balance into the City Treasury.

This communication was placed on file. The Corporation Counsel stated in a communication that there are now seventy-five suits pending in his office, and that the following street openings are progressing: Middle, Atlantic, Schuyler, Hall, Third, Fourth and River streets, and Bushwick and Brooklyn avenues. The Board then adjourned for one week.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.—An adjourned meeting of the Board of Supervisors was held last evening. The special object of the meeting was to confirm the assessment rolls, but as the mandamus proceeding had not been decided, the Board, after the transaction of some unimportant business, adjourned to meet again this evening, by which time it is supposed that the rolls can be confirmed. The Supervisors also meet to-day as a Board of Canvassers.

THE PLYMOUTH LECTURES.—The Lecture at the Plymouth Church, this evening, will be delivered by Mr. HENRY J. RAYMOND. The subject will be the "Late War in Italy."

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

A Row at Centre Market—James Irving Assaulted by a Woman.—While James Irving, the Superintendent of Markets, was standing in Centre Market yesterday morning, talking with Mr. Tuomey, the Clerk of the Market, a German, named [illegible] Heimlich, who has a stand on the premises, accosted him in no very complimentary terms, demanding to know why he (Irving) had taken away one of his (Heimlich's) stands from him. Irving replied by asking what right a d——d Dutchman had to address him, and advised Heimlich to go about his business. Heimlich renewed his demands in a still more insolent tone, whereat Irving seized him by the collar and was about escorting him to the Station-house, when Mrs. Margaret [illegible], a sister-in-law of Heimlich, weighing in the neighborhood of three hundred pounds avoirdupois, came to the rescue and pitched into the Superintendent of Markets in that peculiarly feminine fashion which is sure to furnish an indefinite amount of merriment to the bystanders, if it does not cause much harm to the person attacked. Irving, being a pugilist by profession, as well as Superintendent of Markets by appointment, could not of course do so cowardly a thing as to strike back at a woman, and as one hand was engaged in holding the prisoner Heimlich, his only means of defence was in "gently pushing" (these are the words) his fair assailant back, as she advanced to the charge. The result was that Irving got the worst of the scrimmage, and Avoirdupois drew the first blood. Her opponent, however, after receiving some pretty severe scratches upon his face and throat, in taking Mrs. [illegible] into custody, and accompanying his two prisoners before Justice Brennan, had them bound over in $300 each to answer a charge of assault and battery. On regaining their liberty the prisoners proceeded to the Mayor's office, where they made a counter charge of assault and battery against Mr. Irving, and procured a warrant for his arrest. Meanwhile, Irving had suspended them both from the privileges of the market, and had directed an order to be served upon them to that effect. Irving soon appeared before the Mayor accompanied by his witness, Tuomey, and after a full hearing of the case, and a proper weighing of the conflicting testimony, His Honor recommended the parties to come to a settlement, by both sides abandoning the charge of assault and battery, and Irving's revoking the order suspending Mrs. Hickman and Mr. Heimlich from the market. This was agreed to by the belligerents and peace again reigns pro tem. in Centre Market.

St. Nicholas Society.—A special meeting of the St. Nicholas Society was held, last evening, at the rooms of the St. Nicholas Hotel. In the absence of the President, Gulian C. Verplanck, Vice-President [illegible] took the Chair, Mr. Mount acting as Secretary. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Hamilton Fish; First Vice-President, James J. Roosevelt; Second Vice-President, J. Romeyn Brodhead; Third Vice-President, Jacob Harsen; Fourth Vice President, Charles R. Swords; Managers, Gulian C. Verplanck, J. De Peyster Ogden, Frederick De Peyster, J. J. Cisco, B. H. Field, Augustus Schell, James H. Kipp, John Alstyne, James W. Beekman, William Dumont, James Manley, William H. Johnson; Treasurer, Wm. M. Vermilyea; Secretary, R. H. Mount, Jr.; Assistant Secretary, Worthington Romeyn; Chaplains, Rev. Thomas E. Vermilye, D. D., Rev. Wm. L. Johnson, D. D.; Physician, Edward L. Beadle, M. D.; Consulting Physicians, James Anderson, M. D., John W. Francis, M. D., John C. Cheeseman, M. D.; Stewards, James H. Pinckney, Charles Roome, James Breath, John Groshon, W. E. Vermilye, Richard L. Suydam, John G. Storm.

The Nursery and Child's Hospital.—This praiseworthy institution, we are solicited to state, is in most pressing need of funds. At no time since its commencement has it been more needed as a City charity. In the five years of its existence nearly 1,000 women and 2,000 children have been received. A large building, costing $35,000, has been erected and paid for. But a debt has been incurred for current expenses which must be paid at once, and provisions and fuel supplied for the coming Winter. The Lady Managers appeal for aid to the public in the name of those young, helpless, and speechless sufferers confided to their care. Donations or subscriptions will be most gratefully received by either of the Managers, or at the office of Cornelius Du Bois, Esq., No. 27 Water-st.

New-York County Medical Society.—At the annual meeting of the members of the New-York County Medical Society, held yesterday afternoon, the following gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing year: President, Dr. Oliver White; Vice-President, Dr. H. D. Bulkley; *Corresponding Secretary*, Dr. S. A. Purdy; Recording Secretary, Dr. H. S. Downes; Censors, Drs. Hubbard, Finnell, J. O. Smith, Woodward, Underhill.

Attempted Suicide.—William Higgins, a colored man boarding at Mr. Johnson's, corner of Oak and Roosevelt-streets, swallowed a large quantity of arsenic last evening, because a female friend did not reciprocate his affections. A stomach-pump was applied, and at the last accounts the sufferer was in a fair way to recover.

Left the Hospital.—Christopher Lunan, the member of Engine Company No. 21, who was shot by William H. Riley, the alleged gambler, left the New-York Hospital last evening. It appears that his wound was not so serious as was at first supposed. The ball merely inflicted a slight scalp wound.

The Great Balloon.—Several hundred visitors to the balloon grounds, yesterday, had an opportunity for viewing the closed gates, and an announcement that the exhibition was suspended until the ascension of the pioneer balloon, of which due notice is to be given.

Lectures this Evening.—Rev. Henry Ward Beecher will deliver a lecture, not yet given in New-York, at the Cooper Institute. The last of Mr. De Cordova's humorous series will be delivered at Clinton Hall. The topic is "The Gentleman of all Nations."

The Slaver Case.—The examination in the case of the slaver Emily, which was set down for 1 o'clock yesterday, was postponed until to-morrow, at the same hour.

Fires.

DISASTROUS FIRE IN BROADWAY.

A fire occurred between 7 and 8 o'clock yesterday morning in the building No. 407 Broadway. It originated in the second story, which, in connection with the third, is occupied by Mr. Samuel T. Taylor, a designer of ladies' dress patterns. It is said that while the office boy, William McCann, was lighting the fires a spark lodged upon a heap of paper cuttings, and these ignited so rapidly that in a short time the whole of the upper portion of the building was in flames, and thence the fire communicated to the roof of the adjoining building, No. 409. The street floor of No. 407 was occupied by Lionel Jacobs as a jewelry store, and his stock was entirely buried in the *débris* which fell from the stories above. Mr. Jacobs estimates his loss at $30,000, upon which there is an insurance of $10,000 in the Hamilton and Excelsior Companies. [illegible] & Co., dealers in neck ties, occupied the *rear part of the first floor. Their stock was nearly all* destroyed. Insured for $4,000. Mr. Taylor's loss is *estimated at $3,000, upon which there is full insur*ance. The fourth floor was occupied by Mr. Henry [illegible], Photographist, and Mr. Wm. H. Mellick, real estate broker; *the former is insured for $1,500, but his* loss exceeds that amount some $500. Messrs. Ballou Bros', gentlemen's furnishing establishment was located at No. 409. They are insured for $17,000 in various City companies, but their loss is scarcely more than $2,000. The buildings belonged to the Ross estate, and the damage they sustained is estimated at $3,000. Several accidents occurred among the firemen, the most serious of which happened to the foreman of Engine Company No. 9, who was badly injured about the head by the falling in of the roof. He was conveyed to his home. A member of Phœnix Hook and Ladder Company No. 3 had his hand shockingly crushed between a ladder and a passing omnibus. *Hose Carriage No. 5 ran over a young man, who was* not, however, seriously hurt.

IN HOWARD-STREET.

Yesterday morning, about 3 o'clock, an accidental fire occurred in the dwelling-house No. 37 Howard-street. Damage about $100, and not insured.

IN SPRING-STREET.

About 4 o'clock yesterday morning, a fire occurred in the grocery store of John Y. [illegible], No. 27 Spring-street. The damage amounts to about $500. Insured for $300 on stock and $400 on furniture, in the Pacific Insurance Company. The building, owned by Wm. [illegible], was damaged to the amount of $100, and insured. Francis [illegible] was run over by *No. 11 Hose while going to the fire*, and had one of his legs fractured. He was removed to the New-York Hospital.

Police Reports.

AN UNLUCKY INQUIRY.

Mr. William Wilmot, of Chestnut-street, Philadelphia, states that he called last Saturday evening upon a friend residing in the upper part of the City. On his way back to the New-York Hotel, where he boarded, the lateness of the hour induced him to take a coach, and stepping into the porter-house of James Plunkett, No. 1,327 Broadway, he inquired for the nearest livery stable. Plunkett, it is alleged, promptly volunteered to procure a carriage, and the offer having been accepted, Mr. Wilmot was conducted to a stable which, it was discovered, had been closed for the night. Failing to get a conveyance, Mr. Wilmot says that he was taken to a house in Fortieth-street, kept by a Mrs. Worth, and here his guide demanded $5 for his services. The payment of this sum having been refused, he states that Plunkett, representing to the servant girl that Mr. Wilmot had a large amount of money with him, endeavored to prevail on her to assist in getting possession of it, but she, instead of assenting, revealed Plunkett's design to Mr. Wilmot, and led him to a room where she advised him to lock himself up, until his tormentor should leave the premises. He had not been there long, however, as is alleged, when Plunkett entered through the window and assaulted him, stealing his gold watch, with which he ran off. The police were informed of the matter, and Plunkett having been arrested, was held to answer by Justice Quackenbush in the sum of $2,000. The papers were immediately sent to the Grand Jury, that the case may be brought to trial with as little delay to Mr. Wilmot as possible.

AN UNRULY CUSTOMER.

It is alleged that John Finnegan, of Sheriff-street, went into the drinking saloon kept by Hugh Riley, at [illegible] having taken offence at something which the proprietor did, was about to strike him with a shovel. To prevent it, Riley, it is said, fired a revolver at Finnegan, the shot passing through his arm and fracturing the bone. It is also stated that he struck Finnegan a severe blow in the face with the weapon, knocking him down and rendering him powerless. The bystanders called in the police, who took Riley into custody, and Justice Quackenbush locked him up for examination.

WHERE'S MY WATCH?

Mr. Peter Conyan, of No. 166 Wooster-street, avers that on Saturday night he wore his watch, worth $70, into the basement groggery No. 111 Sullivan-street, of which Patrick Mitchell, and Joanna his wife, are the keepers. Drinking freely, he soon became oblivious, and when he regained his senses he found that he had lost his watch. Not receiving satisfactory answers in reference to the matter from Mitchell and his wife, and suspecting them to have stolen the time-piece, Conyan caused their arrest. Justice Quackenbush held them for examination on a charge of larceny.

A TAILOR IN TROUBLE.

George Linz, a tailor living in Fortieth-street, was arrested yesterday with a horse and wagon in his possession, which are alleged to have been stolen. Mr. Joseph S. Cornwell, of No. 27 Howard-street, claims the property, and values it at $300. Linz was committed for trial.

A SAD EXPERIENCE.

A sailor named Philip Mulligan, from the clipper-ship *Emily*, last evening visited a dance-house in Oliver-street, and while there fell in with Ellen Smith. While in her company, Mulligan lost $45, and he therefore caused her arrest. With protestations of innocence, Ellen was taken to the Fourth Ward Station-house, and locked up.

ARREST OF ALLEGED PICKPOCKETS.

Sergeant Dickson, of the Detective Police, last evening arrested Henry Pritchard and Thomas Hollis, *alias* Edwards, on a charge of picking pockets at the corner of Broadway and Canal-street. On one of them was found a box used by soldiers for carrying percussion caps, which was no doubt stolen from some man under the impression that it was a well-filled pocket-book.

COCKNEY ALEXANDER UNDER ARREST.

Detective Eustace yesterday afternoon arrested a young man well known to the Police under the name of "Cockney Alexander," on a charge of picking the pocket of Mary Pearsall, while riding on the Third-avenue Railroad, of a pocket-book containing $75. The accused was locked up for examination.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

NO QUORUM.

At 5 P. M., yesterday, a majority of the members of the Board of Aldermen were not in their seats, and President McSpedon declared the Board adjourned to Thursday next at 5 P. M.

APPOINTMENT OF DISTRICT COURT CLERKS.

THE MAYOR NOT PRESENT—THE BUSINESS TRANSACTED BY NINE ALDERMEN—NAMES OF THE ELECTED.

The Mayor was not present at the meeting of the Board of Aldermen, at 3 P. M., *yesterday*, at which he had been invited to attend for the purpose of appointing District Court Clerks.

Mr. D. T. Valentine, Clerk of the Common Council, called the Board to order.

A motion in favor of appointing Alderman Boole Chairman, was strenuously opposed by Alderman Starr, who said he had once sat with the Board when it was presided over by him, and would never do so again.

Alderman Boole said he supposed the gentleman referred to the time when he presided over the body sitting as a Board of City Canvassers, when the gentleman ran away across the Park, and he (Alderman Boole) directed the Sergeant-at-Arms to go after him and bring him back. Probably it was that ruling that the gentleman had objected to.

An amendment to the motion, calling Alderman Adams to the chair, was offered.

While the vote on this amendment was being taken, Aldermen Boole, Tuomey, Peck, Stephens, Seagrist and Genet left the room.

Alderman Bradley moved that the Sergeant-at-Arms be directed to prevent members from leaving, while Alderman Peck was yet in the room. The latter, however, vaulted nimbly over the railing which separates the Aldermen's chamber proper from the place set apart for spectators, and left immediately.

Nine members—a majority of the Board—remained, and Alderman Adams was elected Chairman.

A recess of twenty minutes was taken, and when the Board was again called to order,

Alderman McSpedon arose and read from the *Session laws of 1855, the section which says that when* the Mayor, after a due notice of eight days, neglects to meet in convention with the Board for the appointment of District Court Clerks, it shall be lawful for the Board of Aldermen, or a majority thereof, to proceed and appoint the clerks in the same manner as if the Mayor was present.

The Board then proceeded to ballot for seven District Court Clerks, and the following persons were elected:

District.		District.	
1..	J. B. Batchelder.	5..	Charles A. Denike.
2..	Samuel Osgood.	6..	John Waite.
3..	William E. Smith, Jr.	7..	Michael McCann.
4..	Thomas J. Munday.		

It was stated that the Mayor had said that he could not meet with the Board in Convention, unless the Democratic members would meet with him in caucus beforehand. The Democratic members had declined to do so, and to this cause the Mayor's absence was ascribed. It was asserted that the Aldermen who did not remain had left because it was perceived that their candidates would not be elected. The nine Aldermen who made the appointments were Aldermen McSpedon, Adams, Darragh, Starr, Brady, Lynes, Bradley, Henry and Smith.

The Clerk was directed to notify the chosen ones of their election, and the Convention was declared adjourned *sine die*.

THE BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

A NEW COUNTY JAIL.

At the meeting of the Board of Councilmen, last evening, a petition was received from the Deaf and Dumb Asylum for the remission of taxes. It was referred to the Comptroller with power.

A resolution to pay Charles Mithern $300 for plans, &c., for the City Hall, was referred to the Committee on Finance.

By resolution a part of Fourth-avenue, between *Thirty-fourth and Fortieth streets, is hereafter* to be known as Park-avenue.

The Board concurred with the Aldermen in determining to regulate and grade Eighth-avenue between One Hundred and Second and One Hundred and Fourteenth streets; in confirming assessments for building sewer in Twenty-fourth-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, and in the action taken relative to building a County Jail in Ludlow-street, between Grand and Broome. An adjournment was then effected to Thursday evening next.

THE INSPECTION OF STEAM BOILERS.

Councilman Laimbeer, of the Special Committee on the Inspection of Steam Boilers, sat in the Councilmanic Chamber yesterday afternoon, and listened to the opinions of a number of engineers, in relation to the appointment of a Board of Inspectors of Steam Boilers in the City. The speakers were nearly unan*imous in favor of the appointment of a Board, which* should be composed of competent men. Its duties, they thought, should consist in inspecting boilers, and in examining engineers.

CITY INSPECTOR'S OFFICE.

WEEKLY REPORT OF DEATHS IN THE CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.

From the 5th day of November to the 12th day of November, 1859.—Men, 108; Women, 82; Boys, 115; Girls, 97; Total, 402; Adults, 190; Children, 212; Males, 223; Females, 179; Colored Persons, 9.

DEATHS FROM ABSOLUTE DISEASE.

Abscess	2	Debility, Infant	4	Inflam. Stomach	1
Alb'a & Bt's dis. of Kidneys	4	Diabetes	2	Inflam. Throat	1
Aneurism	1	Diarrhœa	1	Jaundice	[illegible]
Angina	5	Dropsy	6	Kidneys, Dis. of	1
Apoplexy	2	Dropsy in Chest	2	Liver, Dis. of	1
Bl'dg fm Lungs	3	Dropsy in Head	11	Marasmus, Ad'lt	2
Brain	1	Dysentery	3	Marasmus, Inf't	[illegible]
Bronchitis	6	Dyspepsia	1	Measles	6
Cancer	3	Enlarg'nt of the heart	6	Palsy	6
Catarrh	[illegible]	Fever, Scarlet	[illegible]	Parturition, Dif.	1
Cholera Infan'm	1	Fever, Typhoid	[illegible]	Pleurisy	2
Cholera	1	Fever, Typhus	[illegible]	Pustula, Malig't	1
Cirrhosis of the Liver	1	Heart, Dis. of	[illegible]	Scrofula	1
Conges. of Brain	7	Heart, Disease of, Valvular	2	Small-pox	4
Conges. of Lungs	7	Hooping Cough	1	*Soft'ng of Brain*	2
Cons'n of Bowels	1	*Inflam. Bowels*	7	Soft'ng of Stom.	1
Consumption	66	Inflam. of Brain	[illegible]	Spine	3
Convul's, Adult	1	Inflam. of Eyes	1	*Teething*	7
Convul's, Infant	25	Inflam. of Heart	2	Ulcer'nd throat	1
Croup	[illegible]	Inflam. of Liver	2	Unknown	1
Debility, Adult	3	Inflam. of Lungs	[illegible]	Total	366

DEATHS FROM EXTERNAL AND OTHER CAUSES.

Asphyxia	3	Drowned	[illegible]	Premature Birth	[illegible]
Burn'd or Scald	[illegible]	Fracture	[illegible]	Suffoc'n, accid'l	[illegible]
Casualties	9	Intemperance	[illegible]	Suicide	[illegible]
Delirium Trem	1	Old Age	[illegible]		
Total					36

The number of deaths compared with the corresponding weeks of 1857 and 1858, and of last week, was as follows:

Week ending Nov. 14, 1857	[illegible]	In. [illegible]
Week ending Nov. 13, 1858	385	In. 17
Week ending Nov. 5, 1859, (from absolute disease, 335; from external causes, &c., 26,)	361	
Week ending Nov. 12, 1859, (from absolute disease, 366; from external causes, &c., 36,)	402	
Increase this week	41	

The increase is attributed to the haste displayed by the poorer classes in removing into tenement houses while the walls are damp.

REMOVAL OF NIGHT-SOIL.

The bids for the contract for the removal of night-soil from the City were to have been opened at the office of the City Inspector, at 12 M., yesterday. On account of the continued illness of Mr. Delavan, which has kept him at home for four days, the business was postponed till 12 M., to-day.

STREET CLEANING.

Last week there were [illegible] men employed in street cleaning. They performed [illegible] days' work, and removed 1,007 loads of manure, 3,471 loads of dirt and rubbish, and 8,702 loads of ashes, or a total of 13,[illegible] loads. This was all done at an expense of $4,305 15, of which $1,[illegible] were paid to laborers, $1,[illegible] to dirt and manure cartmen, and $[illegible] to ash cartmen.

CITY POLITICS.

MOZART HALL MAYORALTY CONVENTION.

NO NOMINATION EFFECTED—A SERIOUS SPLIT.

In accordance with the call the Mozart Hall Democrats met last evening to nominate a candidate for the Mayoralty. After much preliminary pushing, a portion of the delegates managed to force their way into the hall, and proceeded to organize the Convention. Judge Dean was called for, and mounting a table was about to call the meeting to order, when Wm. Wilson took a stand beside him, amid reiterated cries of "Dean, Dean." Mr. Wilson elevated his voice so as to be heard and said: I am an old Mozart-Hall man—I have suffered for it—I have spent my money for it. I was appointed temporary Chairman of this Convention, and I am here at the call of those persons who selected me. I did not take it until some opposition was made, and now I will not give it up for any one, be he judge or giant. [Cries of "Put him out." "Dean, Dean, Dean."]

A Voice in the Crowd—Will the friends of Judge Dean remove to the other part of the Hall?

Immediately a great rush was made to the other side of the building, and Billy Wilson, as the crowd called him, was left almost alone. He, however, still continued to speak. Judge Dean called the Convention to order, and requested that a temporary Secretary be nominated. The name of Schuyler Livingston, Jr., was mentioned. He was elected without opposition.

Just as the Chairman began to call the roll, a crowd of Mr. Wilson's supporters carried him alongside of Judge Dean, and a scene of great confusion ensued. When the tumult had partially ceased, Mr. Wilson said: I have been for two years working with this party, and, after all I have suffered, I am not to be cowed down by a young lawyer. I have spent my money, and (turning to Judge Dean) what have you done? I'll—(Cries of "Dean.")

A Voice—Billy Wilson was the first man in the party.

Mr. Wilson—I'll defend myself, and will show you that I am not to be deposed.

At this juncture the name of Mr. Reily was mentioned for Chairman. A vote was taken, but the voices were so nearly balanced that it could not be decided which party had gained the day. As soon as the cries for Reily, Dean and Wilson had subsided, Mr. Wilson proceeded: I do not desire to be the chairman of any Convention. All I wish is peace and harmony, and, as sure as there's a God in Heaven, on the night of the seventh of December Fernando Wood shall be our Mayor. [Repeated calls for Reily, and general confusion.] How do you intend to use me? As nobody? I'll show you, but for peace and harmony I propose three cheers for the Democratic Party. The call was responded to very faintly, at which Mr. Wilson expressed his suprise, but he added, now that all is arranged, let us name our Secretaries. Messrs. Schuyler Livingston, Jr., Charles A. May and John E. Underwood, were then chosen Secretaries *pro tempore*. The supporters of the Wilson party then proceeded to the platform, while those of Judge Dean withdrew to a corner of the hall and engaged in consultation. William Wilson took the Chair, and instructed one of the Secretaries to call the roll. He had only got to the Second Ward, when the other party made their way to the door, amid cries of "the friends of Fernando Wood this way."

Mr. Wilson—I hope you will be peaceful, otherwise you will injure the man you desire to benefit. This is no farce, gentlemen, this is no farce. Is the Mozart Hall Democracy to go away like smoke?

A Voice—Fernando Wood, this way.

Mr. Wilson—Fernando Wood will be *here*.

A Voice—You've killed him, you've killed him dead.

Mr. Wilson—Are you afraid of me? If you hate me, stay here and tear me.

A Voice—You have perpetrated the greatest outrage ever committed. [Enthusiastic cheering followed, and a great portion of the assembly left the hall.]

Mr. Wilson continued—Every good, honest Democrat will stay here, but traitors will leave the room.

The rush for the door was greater than ever, and the cry was repeated, "Friends of Fernando Wood, this way." One individual cried out, "The friends of Fernando Wood will walk out, and by —— we will all walk out." Several gentlemen tried to persuade Mr. Wilson to yield. But he was determined to put the matter through. At last the secretaries grew weary of receiving no responses to their calls, and the meeting adjourned without having made any nomination for Mayor. The Dean party also adjourned, but will meet at an early day, when they hope to transact their business without interruption. They claim that Judge Dean was, by previous agreement, to be the temporary Chairman, and that the course pursued by Mr. Wilson was owing to his late defeat in the State election.

THE REPUBLICAN GENERAL COMMITTEE.

The Republican General Committee met last night at their head-quarters, in Broadway, for the purpose of fixing the time for holding the Charter Primaries. After a protracted session, it was decided that the Primary Elections should be held on Thursday evening, the 17th inst., to elect delegates to the various Nominating Conventions; that the Mayoralty Convention should meet on Monday evening, Nov. 21, and the Convention to nominate a candidate for Corporation Counsel and Governor of the Almshouse, on Tuesday evening, Nov. 22.

TAMMANY GENERAL COMMITTEE.

At a meeting last evening of the Tammany General Committee, it was decided to hold primary meetings in all the Wards next Wednesday evening. Inspectors of election were appointed accordingly. Wm. D. Kennedy, Esq., whose name has been mentioned in connection with the Mayoralty, made a speech, in which he disavowed his intention of accepting a nomination for the office.

THE NEW REGISTRATION.

Mr. Clancy, the County Clerk, gives due notice and warning to all the Registrars of the County of New-York to appear in their official birthplace, the Chamber of Supervisors, and take possession of the Poll Lists of the late election, in order to do their duty by preparing at once a new Registry for the election in December. *We trust that they will heed the appeal, and that all* good citizens will also remember that the new lists now to be made will go a long way towards determining the character and fortunes of New-York City in the Municipal contest now at hand.

THE CHLOROFORM CASE.

Investigation before Justice Welsh.

The examination of Dr. John Wilson, charged with attempting to destroy his wife by administering chloroform on the night of the 7th inst., was commenced yesterday before Justice Welsh at the City Hall Police Court. Though set down for 3 o'clock, none of the parties were present at that hour, excepting the prisoner's counsel, and it was 4 o'clock before the case was called. At that time quite a number had assembled, attracted by the extraordinary nature of the case.

Messrs. Edmon and B. J. Blankman, and A. H. Reavy appeared as counsel for the prisoner, and J. M. Smith, Jr., for the complainant. Mrs. Wilson seemed very feeble, and occupied a private room adjoining, pending the examination of witnesses.

David Stoner, the first witness called, swore that he lived at No. 229 Ninth-avenue, in the upper part of the house, which was also the residence of Dr. Wilson; *he knew and identified the prisoner*; his acquaintance with Dr. Wilson and his wife was but *slight*; *Dr. Wilson was a druggist*, and kept a place for the sale of drugs; witness saw Dr. Wilson and his wife on the night of the 7th of November, at about 12 o'clock, as near as he could judge; he arose from his bed, in compliance with the request from Dr. *Wilson, and went down stairs*; Dr. Wilson said he wished witness to take his daughter up into his room, as his wife was sick; saw Dr. Wilson's wife and daughter lying in bed together; did not go into the room; Dr. Wilson took his daughter out of bed and placed her in bed with another daughter; witness then went up stairs, but shortly afterwards went down and asked Dr. Wilson if he hadn't better send for a physician; the Doctor answered "No," and *said he was a physician himself, witness said he knew* that, but added that the woman looked very bad, and if she should drop off in that state, they all might get into trouble; Dr. Wilson replied that he didn't see how he should get into trouble about it, the woman was delicate; witness then saw a handkerchief that partly covered her face, and asked the Doctor what it was; he replied that it was camphuretted oil, or something of that kind; witness *then went up stairs, but returned to the Doctor's* apartment again in half an hour or an hour afterwards, when he approached the bedside of Mrs. Wilson and asked her if she could tell him where her mother lived; she told him the street and number; *he then dispatched Charles Orr to the place, who* found Mrs. Wilson's mother; did not hear any violent or abusive language used towards Mrs. Wilson the day before, or a short time previously, by the eldest daughter; did not recollect what he told the father and mother of Mrs Wilson when they arrived at the house; there was some conversation, but he did not remember what passed.

Cross-examination—Witness thought it was about twelve o'clock when he first saw Mrs. Wilson; it was about two or three o'clock A. M. when he saw her the second time, and received from her the street and number where her mother lived; the information was found to be correct.

Joseph Combs sworn: Lives in Boonville, Oneida County; he knew the accused and his wife; was at their house on the night in question, and saw them on that occasion; he was called in by Clark Stoner; Dr. Wilson said his wife was sick; he went into the room where she was; she lay there apparently almost lifeless; went up to the bed, and put his face down to ascertain if she breathed; could not perceive much breath; he asked the Doctor what appeared to be the matter with her, and told him he thought he had better send for a physician, as the woman would die; Dr. Wilson replied that to send for another physician would be derogatory to his own character, and said he thought she would be all right in the morning—she was a weak woman, and inclined to consumption; witness then went up into Mr. Stoner's room, but he and the two Stoners soon went up again; he approached Mrs. Wilson, and put his face down to hers, when he saw a handkerchief to her mouth; he put it in his pocket; it was all wet with what he called chloroform; in a short time she came to, and himself and the two Stoners stayed there the remainder of the night; when Mrs. Wilson revived she said, "Doctor, you have given me something in my sleep;" he told her to shut her noise—he wouldn't hear such trash, or some similar remark; witness gave her the handkerchief, and she gave it to the physician; he did not know what became of it afterwards.

Cross-examined—The witness knew what chloroform was from having seen his cousin use some to relieve the toothache; he once on one occasion, had a handkerchief saturated with it placed under his nose at a drug store in Boonville—at least he was told that it was choroform; he did not know the difference between chloric ether and chloroform, nor between camphuretted oil and chloroform.

At this point the investigation was postponed to to-morrow (Wednesday) morning, at 10 o'clock.

Singer's Sewing Machines.

No. 2 sewing machines	$100
No. 1 sewing machine	[illegible]
The family sewing machine, A	[illegible]
The family sewing machine	[illegible]
Hemming gauges	[illegible]

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway, N. Y.
No. 150 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Grover and Baker's
NOISELESS FAMILY SEWING MACHINES,
At Reduced Prices.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.
No. 182 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Great Fire at Marianna, Fla.
MARIANNA, Fla., Nov. 4, 1859.
MESSRS. S. C. HERRING & CO.
GENTS: On the 26th of October our town was visited by a very destructive fire, and the largest one which has ever taken place here, destroying a whole block of the finest stores in the place. I had a Herring's Patent Safe in use, which was subjected to a most intense heat, and fell into a cellar below. After removing from the ruins and opening it, the contents were found to be wholly uninjured.
I would here remark that they truly merit the title of the Champion Fire-Proof Safes. You will please ship me another immediately, as I do not consider my books, papers and money secure without one.
Respectfully yours, D. R. LESLIE.
S. C. HERRING & CO., Patentees and Manufacturers of Herring's Patent Champion Fire and Burglar Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-st., opposite City Hall, New-York.

Rogers & Raymond's
COLD-WEATHER COMFORTS.
The attention of all classes is invited to the splendid quality and make and remarkably low prices of our warm Winter Overcoats, including
DREADNOUGHTS,
RIGA BEAVERS,
SOLFERINOS,
ESQUIMAUX BEAVERS,
&c., &c., &c., &c.
Our assortment of Winter Clothing for in-door and out-door wear comprises a variety never equaled in this market. One price and no deviation.
ROGERS & RAYMOND,
Nos. 121, 123 and 125 Fulton-st.

To Public Speakers and others who make a free use of the vocal organs.
From Rev. E. H. Chapin, D. D., New-York.
BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES.—I consider your Lozenges an excellent article for their purposes, and recommend their use to public speakers. Sold by all Druggists.

Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Paint Your Roof.—The Bridgewater Paint, manufactured expressly for the purpose of preserving and rendering water-tight the *roofs of dwellings, is a most* admirable article. Every trial has given entire satisfaction. It can be obtained of Messrs. HICKS & BETTS, No. 72 Maiden-lane.

Children's imported thick-sole Button Boots, all sizes. Also, ladies' cork and thick-sole boots, made by Esté, in Paris. Slippers, all colors. Thick-sole morning slippers, $1.
M. L. HILL, Importer, No. 571 Broadway.

Spalding's Prepared Glue.
USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE. FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.
Manufactured by H. C. SPALDING,
P. O. address Box No. 3,600. No. 30 Platt-st.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Spring Beds.—$5 to $6 for the Best Spring Bed in existence, (Howe's patent,) at No. 378 Broadway. Examine it, or address the ELLIPTIC BED-SPRING COMPANY, for their descriptive circular. Special inducements to the trade and local agencies.

Dr. Velpeau's Cankerine—CURES CANKER Sore Nipples, Cuts, Burns, Ulcerated Gums or Throat, Toothache, &c. Safe to give to an infant. No family should be without it. For sale by all Druggists.

Hill, Inimitable Hair-cutter, No. 1 Barclay-st.—Closed on Sundays. Hair Dye, 50 cents a box, black or brown; instantaneous and durable. Depôt No. 1 Barclay-st., and sold by all druggists.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machine has, *as usual, won the highest premium at the Fair of the* American Institute, and at the principal Fairs throughout the Union. Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Geo. Saunders' Metallic Tablet Razor Strop.—This inimitable article may be obtained of the sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, No. 7 Astor House, and of the various agents throughout the City.

Finkle & Lyon's Sewing Machines—Warranted to give better satisfaction than any other machine in this market, or money refunded.
N. B.—PRICE REDUCED TO $50. No. 503 Broadway.

Under Shirts and Drawers,
75 cents each, at No. 61 Nassau-st.
Wholesale dealers supplied.

MARRIED.

Downer—Vessey.—In this City, on Monday, Nov. 14, by Rev. Edwin Downer, Mr. Benjamin N. Downer, to Miss Emily A. Vessey, daughter of James Vessey, of this City.

Burtis—Boerum.—In Flushing, on Wednesday evening, Nov. 9, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. W. W. Hallaway, Henry M. Burtis, Esq., of New-York City, to Jennie E., second daughter of J. B. Boerum, Esq., of Flushing, L. I.

Voorhees—Lloyd.—At Princeton, N. J., on Thursday, Nov. 10, by Rev. Martin L. Schenck, Peter Voorhees, of Detroit, Mich., to Mary Ann, youngest daughter of Robert B. Lloyd, Esq., of the former place.

DIED.

Finley.—In this City, on Sunday evening, Nov. 13, after a severe illness, Eveline Finley, wife of John H. Finley, aged 40 years and 5 months.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at 1 o'clock to-day, from her late residence, No. 133 West 40th-st.

Ackerman.—*In this City, on Sunday evening, Nov.* 13, Mary Emma, only daughter of Henry C. and Mary J. Ackerman, aged 11 months and 22 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this day, (Tuesday,) at 1 o'clock, *from No. 2[illegible]6 Church, near Walker-st.*

Twomey.—In this City, on Sunday evening, Nov. 13, after a long and severe illness, Ellen Elizabeth Twomey, wife of Francis J. Twomey, aged 35 years, 7 months and 18 days.

The friends and relatives, and friends and acquaintances, of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from St. Lawrence's Church, in 84th-st., between 4th and 5th avs., this day. Funeral services in the Church at 10 o'clock A. M., at which a Requiem Mass will be celebrated by Rev. Father Walter J. Quarbus, immediately after which her remains will be taken to Calvary Cemetery for interment.

Messe.—In this City, on Sunday, Nov. 13, after a long and painful illness, Sarah Matilda, wife of Chas. B. Messe, and daughter of the late Robert Graham.

Her relations and friends, and those of her daughter, Mrs. Wm. M. Fellows, and sons-in-law, James Barrow, Jr., and Richard Grant White, are invited to attend her funeral, at No. 173 East 13th-st., on Wednesday, the 16th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

☞ Charleston, S. C., papers please copy.

Rhinelander.—In this City, on Sunday, Nov. 13, *Mary Rogers, wife of Wm. C. Rhinelander.*

The friends of the family, and those of her son-in-law, Lispenard Stewart, are respectfully invited to attend *her funeral, on Wednesday morning next, at 9 o'clock*, from her late residence, No. 11 Washington-square, without further invitation.

Rippel.—In this City, on Sunday evening, Nov. 13, Margaret Unger, relict of Jacob Rippel, in the 48th year of her age.

Her friends are invited to attend her funeral, at the Antioch Baptist Church, in 7th-av., near 13th-st., this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

Kent.—In this City, on Sunday afternoon, Nov. 13, of [illegible] fever, Florence, daughter of Julia and Edward N. Kent, aged 4 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, the 15th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., from No. 151 West 14th-st., without further notice.

Copp.—In this City, on Sunday, Nov. 13, Miss Betsey Copp, in the 78th year of her age.

The friends of the family are requested to attend her funeral, from the house of her sister, Mrs. Maria Warring, No. 34 West 37th-st., on Tuesday, the 15th inst., at 1 o'clock.

Halliday.—On Saturday, Nov. 12, Mary Halliday, widow of the late Robert Halliday, of this City, in the [illegible] year of her age.

Her friends, and those of her son, Edward C. Halliday, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Tuesday morning, at 10 o'clock, from her late residence, No. [illegible] West 26th-st., without further invitation.

Miller.—On Saturday, Nov. 12, in the 22d year of his age, Thomas Miller, eldest son of the late Arthur *M. Miller, formerly of Savannah.*

His friends, and those of his uncles, Henry Fisher and George Wotherspoon, are respectfully invited to attend *his funeral, at Christ Church, corner of Harrison and* Clinton sts., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, 15th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

☞ Savannah and Augusta papers please copy.

Hopkins.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday morning, Nov. 13, of [illegible] of the brain, William Brown, youngest son of John E. and Amelia M. Hopkins, aged 2 years.

Tompkins.—At Memphis, Tenn., on Monday, Oct. 31, John Franklin Tompkins, son of the late Benjamin F. Tompkins, (of New-York City,) aged 23 years and 7 months.

[illegible].—In Williamsburgh, on Monday, Nov. 14, James [illegible] Ross, a native of Rosshire, Scotland, aged 30 years. Notice of funeral in to-morrow's papers.

Stewart.—At Irvington, Westchester County, N. Y., on Saturday evening, Nov. 12, Edgar Johnson, infant son of John A. and Sarah Y. Stewart, aged 2 months and 9 days.

Waterman.—At Fairfield, Conn., on Saturday, Nov. 12, Sarah Waterman, aged 34 years.

Marsh.—At Newburg, on Saturday, Nov. 5, Martha [illegible], wife of Willard P. Marsh, aged 48 years, 5 months and 10 days.

Monroe.—In Boston, on Friday, Oct. 21, Daniel Monroe, in the 86th year of his age.

Cochran.—At Natchez, Miss., on Saturday, Nov. 12, in the 28th year of his age, William M. W. Cochran, formerly of this City.

Lyman.—At Easthampton, Mass., on Thursday, Nov. 3, of typhus fever, Joseph E. Lyman, late of Brooklyn, aged 12 years.

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THE SCHILLER FESTIVAL—Full Reports of the German Festival.
DR. CHEEVER'S CHURCH—The Attack on the Times, and the Reply thereto.
THE SLAVE-TRADE—The Captured Slaver at this Port.
VIRGINIA REBELLION—The Latest News from the Disturbed District.
FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE—Letters from London, Paris and Italy.
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STATE LOTTERIES,
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.
The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawing of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:
DELAWARE LOTTERIES.
Extra Class, No. 585, Nov. 14, 1859.
51, 62, 9, 63, 11, 24, 37, 2, 32, 72, 17, 59.
Class No. 586, Nov. 14, 1859.
75, 71, 12, 19, 48, 11, 74, 44, 40, 16, 53, 33, 72, 43.
Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., Nov. 14, 1859,
GEO. C. GORDON,
JAS. SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN.
Circulars, containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge, by sending to
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PLYMOUTH LECTURES—BROOKLYN.
The sixth lecture in this Course will be delivered on
TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 15, by
HON. HENRY J. RAYMOND.
SUBJECT—*THE LATE WAR IN ITALY.*
An Orchestra of the best musicians connected with the
PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY
will perform before and after this and each remaining Lecture of the Course—commencing at 7, and Lecture at 8 o'clock. Doors open at 6½ o'clock.
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MERCANTILE LIBRARY
LECTURES.
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J. G. HOLLAND, Esq.,
("Timothy Titcomb,")
At the Athenæum, at 8 o'clock. Subject—*Work and Play.* Tickets 25 cents each. Sold at the door. Tickets for the course (12 lectures) $1 75 each.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY LECTURES.
E. P. WHIPPLE, Esq.,
will deliver the third Lecture in the course, on
"COURAGE,"
on THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 17, at 8 o'clock, at Clinton Hall, Astor-place.
Tickets 25 cents, to be had at the desk and down-town office of the Library, and at the door, on the evening of the Lecture.
DAVID H. GILDERSLEEVE,
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CONNECTICUT,
NEW-YORK, NEW-JERSEY,
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MISSISSIPPI, MISSOURI,
OHIO, INDIANA,
ILLINOIS, KENTUCKY,
MICHIGAN, WISCONSIN,
CALIFORNIA, AND
AT THE FAIRS OF THE
AMERICAN INSTITUTE, NEW-YORK,
MECHANICS' ASSOCIATION, BOSTON,
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32 HEALTH OF AMERICAN WOMEN. 32
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ENGLISH TAPESTRY, 7s. per yard.
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WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK [illegible] who considered her a valuable servant; is a superior washer and ironer, very neat and economical. For further particulars apply to Mr. MANNING, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WIDOW WOMAN, a situation as cook; understands meats, poultry, baking, pastry, soups and jellies; will assist with the washing and ironing; does up linen in style; best of City reference given. Call at, or address No. [illegible] 2d-av., between [illegible] and 23d sts., for two days. Wages [illegible].

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT woman, a situation as first-class cook; she thoroughly understands her business, soups, pastries, game, jellies of all kinds, and makes good bread and biscuit; [illegible] best of City reference. Call at Madame GUERIN'S, from Paris, Lace and Muslin Curtain Bleaching establishment, 40 State-st., below Hicks-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITRESS FOR A most respectable and thoroughly efficient servant, of genteel appearance; has lately served with one of the first families in Brooklyn, to whom she refers; is a perfect waitress and up-stair servant, of very obliging and respectable manners. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as a good competent cook; has no objection to do part of the washing and ironing of a private family; is capable of taking the entire charge of the kitchen; is willing and obliging; neat and tidy about her work, &c. Call at No. 377 East 10th-st., 2d floor, back room, left hand door, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHILD'S NURSE or housekeeper, by an experienced middle-aged Protestant widow; no incumbrance; competent to take entire charge of a baby; can cut and make ladies' and children's dresses; no objection to travel to any part; good City reference. Address NURSE, No. 820 Broadway, second floor, one door from 12th-st., east side.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and waitress; is a very nice embroiderer, and a good sewer; this person will be found willing and obliging; a pious family preferred; satisfactory reference will be given. Call for two days at No. 86 East 15th-st., in the fancy store.

WANTED—BY A WOMAN, A SITUATION IN A private family as a first-rate cook; is an excellent baker and pastry cook; has the best of City reference from some of the first families in the City. Can be seen for two days by calling at, or addressing, No. 101 12th-st., corner of 3d-av.

WANTED—BY AN ACTIVE, INTELLIGENT person, who is a first-rate seamstress and accustomed to the care of children, a situation as nurse and seamstress; can furnish the highest testimonials as to character and capability. Can be seen for two days at No. 107 East 19th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—BY A GOOD COOK AND FIRST-RATE washer and ironer; also, by a first-rate chambermaid and waiter, who assists in washing and ironing, with City reference, situations either in the City or country. Apply at No. 2 Sixth-st., near 3d-av., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE girl, to cook, wash and iron; understands all kinds of work; no objections to taking charge of the lower apartments; no objection to a short distance in the country; the best of reference given from her last place. Call at No. 36 West 19th-st.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE GIRLS, situations, one as cook and to assist in the washing and ironing; the other to take care of children and sew, or assist in chamberwork and sewing, or wait on an old lady. Best of City reference. Can be seen until engaged at No. 26 4th-av., corner of Astor-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as good cook, and to assist with the washing and ironing; or to do the whole washing and ironing of a small private family. The best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 217 East 23d-st., second floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER BY A steady middle-aged Protestant man; he perfectly understands his business; wages not so much an object as a comfortable home. Apply at No. 3 6th-st., or a line left for A. S., Box No. 200 Times Office, will be attended to.

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WANTED—BY TWO PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMEN, situations, one as first-class waitress, the other as seamstress, or to assist in chamberwork; both understand their business thoroughly, and have three years' references from good families. Call at No. 61 East 22d-st., near 4th-av., for two days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR TWO PROTESTANT girls, one laundress, the other as waitress, or would be willing to take a chambermaid's place; they can give unexceptionable recommendations, and are permitted to refer for character to their present employer, No. 126 East 17th-st.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE-AGED Protestant woman wants a situation as nurse and seamstress; can take full charge of an infant, and can give the most satisfactory reference; has lived over two years in her last place. Apply at No. 149 Grand-st., up stairs.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as chambermaid and seamstress; understands doing up fine muslins and French fluting; has the best reference from her last place, where she lived four years. Can be seen at No. 33 6th-av., in the fancy-store, between 10th and 11th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG AMERICAN girl to do light waiting and chamberwork, or would take care of children, and make herself useful in any capacity; is 17 years old; can be seen, for two days, at No. 176 East 12th-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY AN EXPERIENCED cook; can do all kinds of cooking; is also a first rate waitress. Has the best City reference from her last place. Call at No. 198 West 30th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A FIRST-RATE cook and excellent washer and ironer; has the very best City reference from her last employer. Can be seen for two days at No. 175 East 12th-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman as chambermaid, to do plain sewing, or as waitress; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 123 West 33d-st., between 6th and 7th avs., third floor.

WANTED.—A YOUNG GIRL WISHES A SITUATION to do chamberwork and waiting, or to take care of children, and she is willing to make herself generally useful. Call at No. 119 West 47th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., at her present employer's, for 2 days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as nursery governess; is competent to teach the rudiments of the English language, also to do sewing; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at 84 St. Mark's-place, between 1st-av. and Avenue A.

WANTED—BY A PERSON THAT UNDERSTANDS shirt-making, cutting and fitting, also children's dresses; would go out by the week, or go as seamstress and to assist in chamberwork or the housework of a small family. Call at No. 369 West 19th-st., basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman; is a first-class laundress; understands French fluting; has lived in the best of families. Can be seen at No. 1 Union-court, between 11th and 12th sts., University-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as waitress in a private family; is capable of taking full charge of the silver. Refers to her present employer. Apply, for two days, at No. 199 West 25th-st., third floor, back.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl; can do all kinds of family sewing, dressmaking and all kinds of embroidery; is willing to do light chamberwork, or to assist with children; reference given if required. Apply at 188 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK BY A RESPECTABLE woman; is a good plain cook and first-rate washer and ironer; has good reference from her last place. Call at No. 331 West 26th-st., between 10th and 11th avs., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young English woman, as cook; a person who understands her business perfectly—soups, jellies, pastry, &c.; has no objection to assist with the washing. Call at No. 68 20th-st., one door from 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-RATE DRESSMAKER, one who understands cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses, work by the day or week; good references as to capability. Call for one week at No. 351 2d-av., between 22d and 23d sts., in the fancy store.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as first-rate cook, or chambermaid and fine washing, in a first-class private family. The best of reference given. Call at No. 178 3d-av., in W. G. Campbell's dry goods store, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER AND chambermaid, by one who can bring good references. Apply at No. 76 Willow-st., Brooklyn, where she can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-RATE cook; has no objection to assist in washing. Best of City reference from her last employer. Call at No. 82 21st-st., corner 6th-av. Can be seen for 2 days.

WANTED—BY A LADY, A SITUATION FOR A nice, respectable Welch girl, as child's nurse. Apply at No. 20 West 21st-st., Tuesday, Nov. 15, from 9 A. M. till 2 P. M.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG GIRL, as waitress or chambermaid. Apply at her present employer's, No. 30 East 17th-st., two doors from Broadway.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as cook; she thoroughly understands her business in all its branches. Has good City reference. Apply at No. 488 6th-av., Room No. 3.

ASSISTANT DRESSMAKER AND SEAMSTRESS.—A person who is accustomed to go out by the day wishes to make an engagement with a family; is capable of doing all kinds of family sewing; can be well recommended by her employers. Address No. 105 East 28th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

ALL FAMILIES WANTING GOOD SERVANTS, German, Irish, Scotch, English, &c., call at the INSTITUTE AND HOME OF DOMESTICS, No. [illegible] 11th-st., corner of 6th-av. This extensive place has abundance of civil, capable help to suit all, at moderate wages. Conducted by a respectable American lady. Call and see.

GOOD FEMALE AND MALE FRENCH, German and other servants, at Nos. 12 and 14 Bible House, [illegible], between 3d and 4th avs.; also, first-class French and other cooks. French, German and Italian languages spoken. A lady in attendance.

AT BOOKHAM'S—NO. 63 EAST FIFTEENTH-st., Stuyvesant square, are some very excellent cooks, laundresses, and other desirable servants.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY TWO RESPECTABLE Protestant girls, one as cook, washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and seamstress, or fine washer and ironer; also by four experienced cooks, two [illegible] laundresses and by a number of smart girls for [illegible] situations, with good references. Apply at [illegible] Office, No. [illegible] 6th-av., [illegible] st. A lady in attendance. Twenty smart Protestant [illegible].

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUATION as chambermaid and light chamberwork, or would go as child's nurse and seamstress, or would travel with a lady; thoroughly understands her business; has the very best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen, for three days, at No. 13 West 15th-st., basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-RATE plain cook and excellent baker; no objection to assist in the washing and ironing; the best of City reference given from last place; wages not so much of an object as a comfortable home. Apply at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, near 12th-st.

WANTED.—A VERY ACTIVE GIRL WISHES A situation as excellent chambermaid or waitress; understands the business perfectly; has three years' reference from her last place; no objection to the country; is careful and obliging. Call at No. 16 Amity-place, in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, in a private family; is a good cook, and willing to assist in the washing and ironing; the best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 12 East 16th-st., between 5th-av. and Broadway. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as nurse, being well experienced, and also willing to do plain sewing or assist in chamberwork. Has the best of City references. Inquire, for two days, at No. 323 7th-av., between 28th and 29th sts.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED COOK WANTS a situation in a private family; would have no objection to make herself generally useful; has good reference from her former employer, where she lived for the past six years. Can be seen at No. 136 East 21st-st., third floor, front room.

WANTED—BY AN INDUSTRIOUS AND EFFICIENT young woman, a situation, in City or country, as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework; is a first-class chambermaid or laundress. Is highly recommended. Apply at No. 278 6th-av., near 22d-st., up stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman to do chamberwork and waiting, or chamberwork and plain sewing, in a private family; good City reference from her last place; no objection to the City or country. Call, for two days, at No. 86 East 22d-st., near 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A PRIVATE FAMILY by a respectable girl, as cook; is fully acquainted with her business in all its branches; can present the most satisfactory reference. Apply at No. 118 West 27th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., third floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, and is willing to make herself generally useful; has lived 5 years in her last place; the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 298 1st-av., between 17th and 18th sts., third floor, front room.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girls, situations; one to do chamberwork and waiting; the other as nurse and seamstress; have no objections to a short distance in the country. The best of City references given. Call for two days at No. 79 West 40th-st., between 6th-av. and Broadway.

WANTED—BY AN INDUSTRIOUS AND COMPETENT German girl, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; makes excellent bread and plain pastry. Also a nice girl for chamberwork and waiting, or general housework. Apply at No. 278 6th-av., up-stairs, first floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LADY'S MAID and seamstress; understands cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses; also, doing up fine muslins and French fluting, and hairdressing; is willing to do light chamberwork, or would travel; can give good City reference. Call at No. 96 East 12th-st., near 3d-av.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN, A SITUATION as cook and laundress; understands meats, poultry, baking and pastry; does up linen in style; wages, $8; City or country. Also, a smart girl of 14, to mind a baby and wait on a lady who boards. Call or address No. 216 East 23d-st.

WANTED.—CITY AND COUNTRY LADIES, WHO wish to economize by employing good faithful women and girls, are invited to call or send to the Institute and Home, No. 69 6th-av., where efficient domestics can be had. The proprietor, E. CARROLL, has known many of these women and girls from five to fifteen years.

WANTED.—A LADY FROM THE COUNTRY, who has had much experience in the care of children and of the sick, desires employment in the City after Dec. 1, in the capacity of nurse or governess. Address A. J., Broadway Post-office, New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as first-rate cook; excellent baker; is willing to assist in washing and ironing; can give the best of City reference from her last situation; can be seen for two days at No. 31 Spring-st., corner of Mott.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE BY A Protestant young woman; is capable of taking the entire charge of an infant, and can bring it up by the bottle; City references. Call, for two days, at No. 85 East 15th-st., in the fancy store.

WANTED.—AN AMERICAN WOMAN WISHES a situation as seamstress and lady's maid; understands her business perfectly; is willing to make herself useful; has City references. Can be seen at No. 3 Madison-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISH woman, as professed cook, or to cook and assist in the washing; no objection to the country; also, by a Welsh young woman, as chambermaid, waitress, seamstress or laundress. Apply at 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—BY FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS, A situation in a private family; has the best of City reference from her last place, where she has lived two years. Can be seen for two days at No. 196 12th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED.—A COMPETENT GIRL, AT HER present place, wishes to go South—Savannah or Charleston—as lady's maid or nurse; 2 years in her last place. Call to Madison-av., near south corner of 25th-st., or address C. D.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and fine washer, but prefers nurse in a gentleman's family; the best of City reference. Call at 196 Elm-st., between Spring and Broome, for two days.

WANTED.—A YOUNG GIRL WISHES A SITUATION as chambermaid and waiter or chambermaid and taking care of children; the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 217 Smith-st., one door from Butler-st., Brooklyn. Can be seen to-day.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or has no objection to do general housework in a small family; the best of City reference given. Apply, for three days, at No. 682 Houston-st., third floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS A GOOD COOK, and would help as laundress, in a private family, by a very competent girl, with good City reference. Call at No. 24 Christopher-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, WASHER and ironer by a respectable woman; good City reference. Can be seen till engaged at No. 68 East 32d-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl wishes to get a situation as chambermaid or to do the housework of a small private family. Call at No. 60 Gouverneur-st., top floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl to cook, wash and iron; can give the best of reference. She is willing to make herself generally useful. Apply at No. 56 West 22d-st., corner 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, in a private family. Best City references from her last place. Call at No. 228 West 17th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A FIRST-CLASS Protestant waitress in a private family; best City reference. Call at No. 73 West 15th-st., third floor, for two days.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or would do chamberwork and take care of children. Apply at No. 58 East 15th-st., near 3d-av., in the fancy store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL, as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and seamstress. Call at No. 570 2d-av., corner 35th-st., first floor, front room, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as seamstress and chambermaid, or nurse. Good City reference. Call at 81 West 26th-st., near 6th-av.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, as coachman and gardener; can milk, and understands the care of a furnace; the advertiser is a Protestant, 28 years old; able to take charge of any gentleman's place; a careful driver, and decent appearance; has lived in his last place over 5 years; City reference. Address J. W., Box No. 216 Times Office, or No. 360 2d-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT SINGLE MAN, 24 years of age, a situation as waiter in a private family; has no objections to a private boarding-house, or would act in the capacity of coachman and waiter where there would be a small family; understands his business perfectly; his testimonials will certify to that effect; has no objections to the country. Apply, for 3 days, at No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GROOM OR COACHMAN, by a single man of long experience in the care and treatment of horses in Europe and America; is a competent groom and steady driver; has no objection to make himself useful. Call at No 79 Bleecker-st., or address L. D., Box No. 102 Times Office, which will be promptly attended to. References, if required.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom, by a respectable Protestant Scotchman, of long experience in the care and management of horses; is a good and careful driver; has no objection to any part of the country; has the best of City reference; can be seen for three days. Address T. C., No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st.

WANTED—BY AN ACTIVE AND STEADY Protestant young man, a situation; he is a good coachman and groom; understands the care and management of horses well; is also a good driver; willing to work and make himself useful; has the very best of City reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 275 Bowery.

WANTED.—A MAN AND WIFE WANTS SITUATIONS together in a private family or boarding-house; the man as waiter or caterer; the woman as professed cook; she understands all kinds of soups, meats, pastry, made dishes, &c. Address F. C., No. 563 Broadway, corner of 11th-st.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY A respectable Protestant Scotchman (single); can produce the best of City reference for honesty, sobriety and experience in driving, and in the management and care of horses. Apply, two days, at No. 228 4th-av., near 22d-st.

WANTED.—A PRIVATE WAITER, PROTESTANT, with good City references, wants a situation in a gentleman's family; understands his business thoroughly, the care of silver and furniture; is a good marketman. Address corner of 6th-av. and 19th-st., in Mr. Von Campen's store, for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN OF sober and industrious habits, as coachman and gardener, in the City or country, and is willing to make himself useful to his employer. Good City reference given. Address J. W., Box No. 206 Times Office, for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A PRIVATE FAMILY by a single young man, as waiter; he thoroughly understands his business, and has no objection to the country; has lived four years in his last place. Good City reference. Address P. D., Box 201 Times Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY A man who thoroughly understands the care and management of horses; is a careful driver, and has the best of City reference from his last place. Call at No. 840 Broadway, C. Waters' saddlery.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN A SITUATION as coachman; has lived five years in his last place; the very best of City reference given. No objection to go to the country. Apply at No. 79 Bleecker-st., in the harness store.

WANTED—BY A BOY OF 16, RESIDING WITH his parents in this City, a situation in a wholesale hardware or dry-goods house. Unexceptionable references as to character and capacity. Address F. S. L., No. 307 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT man as coachman and groom; understands his business; will be found to give satisfaction; can refer to present and past employers. Address JAMES, Box No. 205 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN, a situation as coachman and groom; is a good careful driver, and understands the care and management of horses well. Can come well recommended from his last employer. Address J. M., Box 146 Times Office.

WANTED—FARMER'S AND GARDENER'S SITUATION by a married man who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches, and can give the very best references. Address JOHN, at seed-store 9 John-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER, IN A private family; has four years' City reference from his last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 877 Broadway, near 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER BY A Protestant young man; has the best of reference. Can be seen at No. 113 West 27th-st., or a note addressed to R. A. will be attended to for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A SHIP CHANDLER'S store, by a young man who is willing to make himself generally useful. Address S., Box No. 191 Times Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—LAUNDRESS, COOK, WAITRESS, and lady's maid; all must thoroughly understand their business. The lady's maid must know how to dress hair well. Also, wanted, other servants in all capacities; such as cooks, laundresses, chambermaids, nurses, waitresses, seamstresses and girls for general housework. All applicants must be well recommended. Apply at the Servants' Institute, No. 149 Grand-st.

WANTED—THREE LADIES AND GENTLEMEN to learn to become mediums, who will be engaged to sit in the circles held every evening in Metropolitan Academy, on 6th-av., near 8th-st. Call at 7½ o'clock P. M.

WANTED—TWO OR THREE RESPECTABLE Protestant girls, from 12 to 14 years of age, to work at the cord and tassel business; also, a boy. Apply, with their parents, at No. 97 South 7th-st., corner of 4th st., Williamsburgh.

TO BLACKSMITHS.—WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED man to go to the Isthmus of Panama. Apply, with recommendations, at the office of the Panama Railroad Company, No. 88 Wall-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

HOTEL ST. GERMAIN, FIFTH-AVENUE, BROADWAY AND TWENTY-SECOND-STREET. —A very complete suite of elegantly-furnished apartments, consisting of parlor, dining-room and from one to three bedrooms, with bathroom attached; also several small parlors and bedrooms, all having baths, can now be engaged for the season in this quiet and delightfully located hotel, conducted on the European plan.

BOARDING.—THREE OR FOUR GENTLEMEN or gentlemen and their wives, can be accommodated with pleasant rooms, furnished in suites or single, in a private family, at No. 87½ West 26th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARDING.—TWO GENTLEMEN AND THEIR wives, or four single gentlemen, can obtain furnished rooms and board with a private family, at No. 151 2d-av., near 10th-st.; dinner at 6 o'clock; unexceptionable references required.

BOARDING.—A FURNISHED ROOM AND BEDROOM on the second story, with bath, gas, closets, &c., will be rented to a single gentleman, with partial board, in a private family. Apply at No. 66 Amity-st.

BOARDING.—A SUITE OF HANDSOMELY FURNISHED rooms to let, with board, in a first-class house, to single gentlemen or gentlemen and their wives. References exchanged. Apply at No. 141 West 34th-st.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND bedroom may be obtained at Mrs. AUSTIN'S, No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square; also single rooms. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARDING.—AT NOS. 45, 47 AND 49 EAST Broadway, for families or single gentlemen.
E. BOUTON.

BOARDING.—A LARGE ROOM WITH SMALL one attached to let, at No. 1,028 Broadway.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN can be accommodated in a private family, with good board and a neatly-furnished hall room on the second floor; location good, and convenient to either South or Wall-st. ferries—three to five minutes' walk. References given and required. Apply at No. 66 State-st., near Henry.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A SMALL PRIVATE family can accommodate a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, with board and a large front room and bedroom connecting, on second floor, at No. 64 West Warren-st., between Henry and Clinton sts.; location convenient to Wall-st. and South Ferries; unexceptionable references given and required.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN—ABOUT Dec. 1, for a young gentleman and wife, in a private family, where the comforts of a home can be had for a reasonable compensation. Address W., Box. No. 4,024 New-York Post-office, with particulars of location, accommodations, family and terms. Best references given and required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—PARTIES WISHING to secure rooms for the Winter, can be accommodated on favorable terms at No. 79 Sands-st. The house is large and pleasant and contains all modern conveniences. Dinner at 6 o'clock. References required.

BOARD WANTED IN WILLIAMSBURGH. —A neatly furnished room for a gentleman and wife, with a private American family, or where there are but two or three boarders. Board for the lady only. Address, stating terms, W. H. B., Box 129 Times Office.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A FAMILY OF SIX persons, on Brooklyn Heights, within walking distance of Plymouth Church. Address Box No. 2,092 New-York Post-office.

ROOMS TO LET—A FRONT PARLOR AND TWO bedrooms, handsomely furnished, to single gentlemen, on the second floor; house with all the modern improvements. Gas and bath in the house. Location beautiful, within a few doors of Broadway and the New-York and St. Julias Hotels. For particulars call at No. 9 Washington-place. Breakfast and tea if required.

TWO LARGE PLEASANT ROOMS TO LET, with board, in a private house containing all the modern improvements; one a back parlor, suitable for a gentleman and wife; the other a front room; would be desirable for two single gentlemen. Terms reasonable to parties seeking homes for the Winter. Reference given and required. Call at No. 419 4th-av.

DESIRABLE ROOMS.—A LARGE FRONT PARLOR and bedroom on the second floor, and a large room on the third floor, can be had, furnished or unfurnished, with full or partial board, in a private family, on reasonable terms. References exchanged. Apply at No. 224 Thompson-st., between Bleecker and Amity sts., near Washington-square.

TWO SINGLE GENTLEMEN CAN OBTAIN partial board at No. 228 East Broadway; also, furnished front rooms on second or third floor, with bedrooms adjoining, suitable for a gentleman and wife; house contains modern improvements; good reference required and given.

PARLOR AND BEDROOM WANTED—BY a single gentleman (a lawyer) in some private family, where the advantages of a pleasant home could be had. Location desired in 5th-av., between 15th and 35th sts., or in some street adjacent to the 5th-av. Address DELTA, Box No. 127 Times Office.

A PARTY OF GENTLEMEN DESIRING A pleasant home in an American family, where every comfort may be enjoyed, can find it by applying at No. 4 Willow-st., Brooklyn. Convenient to Wall and Fulton Ferries.

NO. 57 WEST TWENTY-THIRD-STREET.— TO LET—With board, desirable apartments in a select house. A family wishing a private table can be accommodated. Unexceptionable references given and required.

PERMANENT BOARD WANTED—BY A small family in a strictly private family, where the comforts of a good home may be realized. Location desired near 10th-st., and between 2d and 6th avs. Address X, Box No. 2,172 Post-office.

TO LET.—A FRONT PARLOR AND BEDROOM, connecting on second floor, with board, can be had in a New-England family, residing at No. 43 West 9th-st., near 5th-av. Dinner at 6 o'clock. House has all modern improvements.

TO LET—WITH BOARD, A FRONT ROOM, FURNISHED, for a single person, in a first-class house, No. 230 West 22d-st., between 8th and 9th avs. Dinner at 6.

A FURNISHED FRONT ROOM AND BEDROOM, gas, bath, &c., &c., to let, to a single gentleman, at No. 30 East 13th-st., between University-place and 5th-av. References exchanged.

TEACHING.—A LADY HAVING A PIANO DESIRES board for musical instruction and use of instrument. Good reference. Address A. C. E., Union-square Post-office.

PROPOSALS.

FREE BRIDGE OVER HARLEM RIVER.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received until the 23d day of November inst., at 12 M., by the "Commissioners for removing obstructions from Harlem River, and building a free bridge over the same," for building a draw-pier for the new bridge on the site of Macomb's Dam. The plans and specifications can be seen at W. H. Florence's, Macomb's Dam, and at which place blank propositions will be furnished to contractors. All propositions must be filled out in accordance with the blanks furnished, inclosed in a sealed envelope, directed to Edward H. Tracy, Engineer, and left at the office of Lewis G. Morris, No. 5 Tryon-row. The propositions must be accompanied by the written consent of two responsible parties, who will sign a bond for $5,000 for the faithful performance of the contract if it shall be awarded to the proposer. The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all propositions which they may think are not for the interest of the City of New-York and the County of Westchester to accept.
EDWARD H. TRACY, Engineer.
MACOMB'S DAM, Nov. 12, 1859.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

THE FOLLOWING HOUSES ARE OFFERED FOR SALE.—For full particulars apply to KINSHIMER, No. 343 4th-av.

A 4-story brown-stone English basement, on 21st-st., Gramercy Park	$17,000
A 4-story brown-stone high-stoop, West 16th-st.	16,500
2 first-class brown-stone English basement, 22d-st., near Madison-av.	12,500
2 high-stoop brown-stone on West 47th-st.	11,000
2 high-stoop brown-stone on East 18th-st.	9,000
A large house on West 12th-st.	18,000
A 3-story brick (full lot) on West 21st-st.	7,000
A very nice 3-story brick on West 22d st.	11,000
1 very nice 3-story brick on West 22d-st.	10,000
A 4-story high-stoop on East 14th-st.	18,000
A handsome 3-story stone front, East 50th-st.	9,000
A 3 story high-stoop brown-stone on East 28th-st.	13,000
A 3-story brick on East 28th-st.	7,500
A 4-story high-stoop brown-stone on 28th-st.	14,000
A large 3-story high-stoop on Lexington-av.	10,000
A first-class 4-story English basement on West 14th-st.	14,000
A large 3-story house on East 12th-st.	13,000
A modern handsome 3-story high-stoop house on West 18th-st.	10,500
On East 37th-st., brown stone high-stoop house	15,000
A 3-story English basement on East 22d-st.	8,500
A 3-story on East 32d-st.	5,500

KINSHIMER, No. 343 4th-av.

HOUSES FOR SALE AND TO RENT—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.

TO RENT, FURNISHED, FOR THE WINTER.
Fifth-av.—First-class house, with stable, near 14th-st.
Madison-av.—First-class house near 28th-st.
Gramercy Park—Fine four-story brown-stone house.
East 21st-st.—First-class house near 5th-av.

TO RENT, UNFURNISHED.
Thirty-fourth-st.—First-class house near Madison-av.
Forty-sixth-st.—Handsome house near Broadway.
East 21st-st.—Brown-stone house near Gramercy Park.

ALSO, IN BROADWAY.
Several fine stores, possession 1st of May.

ALSO, FOR SALE, WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.
Fifth-av.—Elegant house No. 88, 26.6x65 feet.
West 22d-st., near 5th-av., first-class house.
West 21st-st., No. 7, four-story brown-stone house, 25x65 feet.

For further particulars of the above, apply to
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, A DESIRABLE residence on the corner of Gates and Franklin avs., known as the Voris place; house 45 by 40 feet, two-story, attic and basement, containing about 20 rooms, replete with all the modern improvements and built in the most substantial manner. The grounds comprise eight full City lots, laid out in good taste and planted with choice trees and shrubbery. A commodious stable on the premises. Must be seen to be appreciated. Apply to FOSTER & LOPER, No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—50 ACRES OF THE VALUABLE farm of the late Theodorus Bergen, in the City of Brooklyn. This property is located on 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th avs., 54th, 55th and 56th sts., commanding the best and most extensive view of New-York Bay and City, Brooklyn, Jersey City and Newark. Greenwood, Bay Ridge and Hamilton-av. cars constantly passing the property, and only 30 minutes to the Ferry. Apply to L. T. BERGEN, Exr., No. 30 Vesey-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—114 DESIRABLE BUILDING LOTS on the southerly side of Broadway, (formerly Division-av., Brooklyn,) lying all on the grade, and in the vicinity of the best improvements. Cars to Fulton, Atlantic, and Peck-slip Ferries—time only 30 minutes. Will sell at a sacrifice price to close an estate. Terms accommodating. Apply to FOSTER & LOPER,
No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS STONE-FRONT house, with possession, if wanted, on short notice, in 12th-st., about 150 feet west of 2d-av., and adjoining the grounds of the late Peter Stuyvesant. The house has been built by the occupant and owner, as well as it could be, and is in perfect order from cellar to garret. Price $15,000. For further particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Building, Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ON WEST TWENTIETH-STREET, A handsome three-story brick modern house, in a fine location, at a moderate price and on easy terms. The house is now occupied by a good family. Possession can be had 1st May next. This is worth the attention of parties wishing to purchase. For further particulars apply to KINSHIMER, No. 343 4th-av.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE and lease of lot No. 80 East Broadway; house is 25x50 feet, with all the modern improvements; lot 25x90; the lease has 15 years unexpired, and a renewal for 21 years; terms liberal. For particulars apply to EDWARD WOOD, No. 180 Fulton-st.

FARMS, IMPROVED RESIDENCES AND building sites, situated in Bergen, Rockland, Orange and Westchester Counties, for sale cheap. A few choice locations on the west side of the Hudson, with fine river view, &c. SILAS SEYMOUR, Consulting Engineer, Real Estate and General Agent, 31 Pine-st., New-York.

VALUABLE PLOT OF GROUND ON BROOME-ST., NEAR BROADWAY, FOR SALE.— The valuable plot of ground, northeast corner of Broome and Greene sts., 75x100 feet. Possession on or before the 1st of May. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A NEAT COTTAGE IN GOOD ORDER and newly furnished, with garden attached, on 15th-st., near 3d-av., South Brooklyn; also, a good pony and wagon; the whole will be sold cheap, and on easy terms, as the family are going to Europe. Address Box No. 3,418 Post-office.

BROOKLYN PROPERTY FOR SALE—ON Fort-Greene-place, between Fulton-av. and Hanson-place, two minutes from Fulton and South Ferries, City cars; two new three-story and basement houses; they are good; call and see them; price low—$6,500; terms easy. T. B. JACKSON, on the premises.

FOR SALE.—THE NEW FIRST-CLASS FOUR-story, high stoop, brown-stone front house, No. 200 2d-av., finished with all the modern improvements; location unsurpassed. Price $9,500. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—ON THE WEST SIDE OF LEXINGTON-av., between 39th and 40th sts., (Murray Hill,) a good substantial stone front house, with high stoop, and all the modern improvements. Terms moderate. Inquire on the premises.

CHURCH PROPERTY FOR SALE—CORNER of Madison and Gouverneur sts., being in complete order, repaired and painted one year ago; will be sold low and on favorable terms. Apply to J. H. DOUGHTY, No. 158 Bowery.

FOR SALE—OUT LOTS NEAR ST. LOUIS, MO.; about 10 acres improved; 1½ miles west of the City; lay well for residences; on a good road; cheap; or would be exchanged for a farm within 30 miles of New-York. Address W., Box No. 175 Times Office.

FOR SALE—TERMS VERY EASY—A NEW three-story, high-stoop house, on 48th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., and near Broadway, with all the modern improvements. Size 17x50. Apply to ANDREW LESTER & CO., No. 103 Chambers-st.

FOR SALE.—A HOUSE LOCATED ON 30TH-ST. Price, $8,500. As it must be sold, $500 cash down will be taken and the balance in small yearly payments. Don't let such a chance slip. KINSHIMER, No. 343 4th-av.

FOR SALE—A STEAM MILL, WITH ENGINE OF 25 horse-power; also, a dwelling-house and ten acres of land, located 20 miles from New-York; easy of access by railroad. Apply to J. E. ALLEN, No. 155 Fulton-st., New-York.

IRVING & WINTHROP, REAL ESTATE BROKERS, No. 44 Nassau-st., have for sale a valuable lot in Church-st., between Franklin and White sts. Also several first-class houses in desirable situations. Money to loan on bond and mortgage in different amounts.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE and lot in Livingston, corner of Hoyt-st., Brooklyn. Apply to W. H. SCOFIELD, No. 39 William-st., Room No. 2 second floor.

CEMETERY LOTS.—LOTS IN NEW-YORK Bay Cemetery. Also in Cypress Hills. Apply at No. 39 William-st., Room No. 2, second floor.

ARCHITECTURAL PLANS FOR CITY OR country houses, in every style, or made to order, complete, only $5, by JOHN P. GAYNOR, Architect, No. 182 Broadway.

TO LET.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—POSSESSION IMMEDIATELY—A two-and-a-half-story house, pleasantly situated, in a good neighborhood, within 12 minutes' walk of Fulton or Wall-st. Ferry, and 2 minutes' walk of City Hall, and near Myrtle-av.; contains 12 rooms, pantries; has also an under-cellar; is in good order, having recently been papered and painted throughout; Ridgewood water will be introduced; also gas, if required. For further particulars, apply to LEWIS SMITH, corner Johnson and Lawrence sts.

TO LET—A THREE STORY BRICK HOUSE NO. 383 Broome-st., between Broadway and Bowery, consisting of under-cellar, basement and kitchen, two parlors and 12 bed rooms; range, bath, gas, &c. Rent $800 per annum. Also, 3-story brick house No. 21 West Baltic-st., Brooklyn, near Court-st., with range, furnace and gas fixtures. Rent $200 to May 1. Inquire of, or address M. P. STEPHENSON, No. 383 Broome-st., New-York.

TO LEASE—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, A THREE-story attic and basement house, No. 139 Grand-st., one block east of Broadway; the store and basement will be extended the full depth of the lot—80 feet. This is a favorable opportunity for those connected with the book trade, as many have already located in this neighborhood. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—THE STORE AND BASEMENT OF building No. 45 Cortland-st., within a few doors of Greenwich-st., well adapted for any wholesale business. Possession may be had on Nov. 23. For particulars, apply at the office of ALEXANDER HAMILTON, Jr., No. 41 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

TO LET—THE NEW PORTLAND STONE FRONT house, No. 57 West 45th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., 18 feet 9 inches wide, and three stories high. Rent moderate. Apply at No. 59 West 45th-st., or to E. LIVINGSTON, No. 9 South William-st.

TO LET—FINE SITE FOR BANKING OR LAW OFFICES—The second floor, with five offices connecting, in the Commercial Buildings, Nos. 57 and 59 William-st. Apply to HOSFORD & CO., on the premises, or to SCHIEFFELIN BROS. & CO., 170 William-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—AN ELEGANT first-class four-story and basement brown-stone house, 67 feet deep, well furnished, will be let to a responsible party until May next, at a reasonable price. Inquire at No. 5 East 31st-st.

TO RENT—THE ELEGANT BROWN-STONE house No. 5 East 16th-st., between 5th-av. and Union-square, built in the best manner; the situation is delightful, and the house of first-class. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine-st.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT THE FURNITURE, the house No. 140 East Broadway; good security will be required. Inquire of Judge C. K. SMITH, No. 169 Clinton-st., at 10 o'clock A. M.

TO LET—HOUSE NO. 210 EAST 20TH-ST., POSSESSION given immediately. Rent very moderate from now until 1st of May next. Apply to THOS. MACFARLAN & SON., No. 180 10th-st., near 3d-av.

TO LET—HOUSE NO. 146 EAST 13TH-ST., BROWN stone, English basement, finished with all the modern improvements. Rent $1,100 per annum. Apply to THOS. MACFARLAN & SON, 180 10th-st., near 3d-av.

TO LET OR LEASE—HOUSE AND STORE NO. 90 Grand-st., corner of Elm-st.; fixtures, gas, Croton water, &c.; immediate possession given. Apply at No. 48 Greene-st., upstairs.

ROOMS, OFFICES AND STUDIOS TO LET In the marble front building Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway, about to be occupied (in part) by the Manufacturers' and Merchants' Bank. Apply to HENRY TREADWELL, (Tiffany & Co.,) No. 550 Broadway.

TO LET.

ROOMS TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER, AT No. 121 and 123 Mercer-st. Apply to the Engineer on the premises, or to
R. V. HOUGHWOUT & CO.,
Corner of Broadway and Broome-st.

TO LET—HOUSE NO. 508 BROOME-ST. POSSESSION given immediately. Rent $800. Apply to THOS. MACFARLAN & SON, 180 10th-st., near 3d-av.

TO LET—THE SIX-STORY STORE, NO. 70 MAIDEN-lane, at a low rent. Apply to
SCHIEFFELIN, BROS. & CO., No. 170 William-st.

TO RENT.—A LARGE ROOM, WELL LIGHTED, in the fifth story of the Times Building. Possession can be had at once.

TO RENT—TWO OFFICES ON THE THIRD floor, fronting the Park, in the Times Building. Apply at the Times Office.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

A SMALL FAMILY WANT TO RENT A neat dwelling or cottage, fully furnished, must contain water, bath, gas, &c.; location New-York, Brooklyn or Jersey City; the dwelling must be in a good neighborhood, and in clean and perfect order, a two-story house preferred; rent must be moderate, which will be paid monthly, in advance if preferred; possession wanted at once. House agents need not answer this. Address BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, Box No. 171 Times Office.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A HIGH-STOOP and basement 4-story brown stone house, not less than 20 by 53 feet; it must be well built, and with the modern improvements; price from $12,000 to $14,000; located between Lexington and 6th avs., 20th and 30th sts. Address Box No. 664 Post-office, stating price, with permit inclosed to see the house.

WANTED—IN NEW-YORK OR BROOKLYN, near Fulton Ferry, three or four furnished rooms suitable for housekeeping by a gentleman and his wife and servant; best of reference given and required. Address, stating terms, &c., M. C. R., Box No. 111 Times Office.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A HIGH-STOOP house, 22 to 25 feet front, located between 14th and 42d sts., Lexington and 6th avs.; price, $10,000 to $14,000; possession on or before the 1st of May next. Address J. P. H., Box No. 3,807 Post-office, New-York.

WANTED TO HIRE—A SMALL STORE ON Broadway, suitable for a light business; must be on west side, below 14th-st.; any person having such may hear of a good tenant by addressing E. V. L., Box No. 201 Times Office.

A MEDIUM-SIZED HOUSE WANTED—AT once, for a small private family; rent, about $600; location central, and good. Any party having such, will find a good tenant and prompt pay, by addressing E. K., No. 343 4th-av.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—A NEW COTTAGE AND ONE ACRE on the Hudson, with fine river view, six minutes walk from dépôt and one hour from New-York.
S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

GREAT TRADE-SALE OF WATCHES,

Being the ENTIRE STOCK of one of our largest importing houses, by E. & F. H. SCHENCK, on WEDNESDAY, 16th inst., at 10½ o'clock A. M., at their salesroom No. 33 Nassau-st. They consist in part of

FINE GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,
Of every quality and style.
18-CARAT GOLD HUNTING CHRONOMETERS AND DUPLEX.
18-CARAT GOLD HUNTING DOUBLE TIMEKEEPERS.
OPEN-FACE DO. OF EVERY STYLE.
ALSO,

A very large and magnificent assortment of LADIES' Hunting Watches, set with DIAMONDS, and superbly ENAMELED.

OPEN-FACE DO., with and without DIAMONDS, of all sizes, and in rich engraved cases, from the best makers in Europe.

HENRY B. HERTS, Jr., Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.
FURS! FURS! FURS!
ATTENTION, LADIES!
LARGE SALE OF ELEGANT MADE-UP FURS.

THIS DAY, Nov. 15, at 10½ o'clock, at Nos. 155, 157 and 159 Broadway, by order of assignees, comprising an assortment of every description of rich and costly made-up furs, valued at $64,000. To be positively sold to the highest bidder, without any reserve.
Catalogues ready early this morning.
Ladies, attend, if you want bargains.
HENRY B. HERTS, Jr., Auctioneer.

M. C. EDEY, Auctioneer.

STEREOSCOPES, STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS.
EZRA LUDLOW, Jr.,
Will sell
THIS DAY, (Tuesday,)

Nov. 15, at 11 o'clock, at salesrooms No. 66 Cedar-st., (opposite the Post-office,) the largest and most varied and attractive assortment yet offered of stereoscopes, stereoscopic pictures, &c. The catalogue arranged to suit the private buyer as well as the trader.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer, Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 16, and THURSDAY, Nov. 17, at 10½ o'clock each day, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st.,

SUPERB CARRARA MARBLE STATUARY, VASES, &c.—The recent importation of Signor G. B. Pandolfini. They have just been landed, and comprise some of the most beautiful goods ever imported from Italy. Vases varying in size from one foot to eight feet high, Tazzas of exquisite workmanship, groups in alabaster, representing some of the most celebrated statuary, Bardiglio, Sienna, White Dove and other marbles, Grecian, Roman, Neapolitan, Etruscan, Florentine and other vases, real mosaic centre-tables, &c., &c.

REAL MARBLE STATUARY—About 30 pieces, representing busts of the Seasons, original, by Delmedico; Beggar Boy, by Franzonni; Fisher Boy, by Tenevanni; St. John, original, by Barrett; Samuel, after Pompolini, and many other busts and figures by different artists.

Also, several pieces of beautiful bronze and other articles of vertu. They can be examined a day before the sale as above.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—M. DOUGHTY WILL sell, THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at salesroom No. 72 Nassau-st., a large and general assortment of household furniture, carpets, &c., mahogany and rosewood parlor suites, tête-à-têtes, sofas, arm and parlor chairs, centre-tables, bookcases, dressing bureaus, washstands, bedsteads, hair mattresses, enameled suites, wardrobes, lounges, beds, bedding, &c. The whole to be peremptorily sold, and well worthy the attention of dealers, housekeepers, &c.

ALBERT M. GRIFFIN, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—PEREMPTORY SALE OF elegant and costly household furniture. ALBERT M. GRIFFIN, will sell THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) at the private residence No. 70 West 28th-st., near 6th-av., consisting of rosewood drawing-room furniture, oak dining-room furniture, rosewood and mahogany chamber furniture, &c., &c. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock. For further particulars see *Herald* of this day.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF 500 CASES boots, shoes and rubbers at auction by RICHARDS & WHITING, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 16, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 44 Cortlandt-st., comprising a full assortment of prime goods, to which we call the attention of City and country dealers. Catalogues on morning of sale.

J. S. H. BARTLETT, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—CHINA, GLASS, AND earthenware. Also, a retailer's stock, declining the business. TUESDAY, Nov. 15, at 10 o'clock, by J. S. H. BARTLETT, at No. 281 Pearl-st., a large sale of desirable goods. Must be sold for cash, in lots to suit dealers.

WM. S. MCILVAIN, Auctioneer.

GREEN-HOUSE PLANTS AT AUCTION— On WEDNESDAY, 16th inst., at No. 9 John-st., at 10½ o'clock. Sale comprises a fine assortment of camellias, azaleas, Chinese primroses, &c., &c., from J. E. Rauch, Brooklyn. Sale of Dutch bulbs on Thursday.

S. DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY S. DRAPER—TUESDAY, NOV. 15, 1859, AT 12 o'clock, at No. 26 Pine-st., 80 Shares New-York Ice Company $25 each. Paid a dividend of 6 per cent last December, and have a large surplus.

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NEW MEDICAL WORK
ON GENITO-URINARY DISEASES.
PART I.—INFECTIOUS DISEASES, STRICTURES.
PART II.—SEMINAL EMISSIONS, IMPOTENCY, NERVOUS DISEASES, SELF-INDUCED CONSUMPTION, &c.

An entirely New and Successful Method for the Cure of these Diseases; intended for popular use. By CHARLES D. HAMMOND, M. D., late Professor of Anatomy and Pathology in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York, author of several Medical Works, &c., &c. For sale, wholesale and retail. Price $1. Sent, post-free, to any part of the country by mail.
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SELECT SERMONS,
Preached in the BROADWAY CHURCH
By Rev. E. H. CHAPIN, D. D.

The volume contains twenty of Dr. Chapin's best sermons, not before printed, and prepared by him expressly for this work. Price $1. Sent by mail, post-paid, on receipt of price. HENRY LYON, Publisher,
No 97 Bleecker-st.

MOON HOAX.—A NEW AND BEAUTIFUL EDITION, price 50 cents; Allyn's Ritual of Freemasonry, $5; Carlile's Manual of Freemasonry, $1 50; Jachin & Boaz's, $2 50; Webb's Freemason's Monitor, $1 25; Cupper's Stair-builder, $6. By remitting, the books will be sent by mail to any address. W. GOWANS, No. 85 Centre-st.

OSSAWATOMIE BROWN AND GERRIT SMITH.—No one can fully understand the drift of their case without reading De La Hodd's History of Secret Societies, published by LIPPINCOT, GRAMBO & CO., Philadelphia.

STATIONERY.

STATIONERS' HALL.—174 AND 176 PEARL-ST. —J. A. H. HASBROUCK has this day associated with him JULIUS BIEN and WILLIAM M. FRANKLIN, with whom he will continue the Stationery and Blank Book business, under the firm-name of
J. A. H. HASBROUCK & CO.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 15, 1859.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTERS, and Blank-Book Manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

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These celebrated cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had—Broadway, corner of Duane-st.

ENGRAVING AND PRINTING HALF PRICE —Wedding at home cards and note papers, &c. Business cards, bill-heads, cloth tags and gummed labels in great variety, at KELLY'S, No. 67 Fulton-st., N. Y.

AT JONES', NOS. 10 AND 12 ANN-STREET —French Calf Dress Boots at $4. Double-soled Water-proof Boots, $4 50. Call and see them before purchasing.

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EVIL COMMUNICATIONS CORRUPT AND undermine the constitution. TRIESEMAR, Nos. 1, 2 and 3, adapt themselves to three stages of physical debility, local disease, and vital decay, respectively. Full explanations in the beautifully illustrated work, "Human Frailty, or Physiological Researches." Sold by Dr. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors below Macdougal; New-York; sold also by F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st.

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Pupil of RICORD, of Paris, who is the first living surgeon for Genito-Urinary Diseases, and also of Professors [illegible] and [illegible], of this City, continues to be consulted on all Diseases and Malformations of this Class, at
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a few doors east of Broadway, New-York. [illegible] cases, including Constitutional Infection, Spermatorrhœa, Varicocele, Strictures, Uterine and Chronic affections, Nervous Diseases, and Self-induced Consumption, skillfully treated. Office hours from 8 to 2 and 6 to 9 o'clock. Dr. H.'s recent work on the above. Price $1.

QUERU'S COD LIVER OIL JELLY.
Approved by the Academy of Medicine, is the only cure for Consumption, Asthma, and all kinds of Coughs. It is twice more efficacious than the liquid oil.
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HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on DR. HUNTER at first, the Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE COMMUNICATION. Dr. HUNTER has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain disease when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing, that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, MARRIED AND SINGLE, IN HEALTH OR DISEASE.—DR. LARMONT'S PARIS, LONDON AND NEW-YORK MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE, 30th edition. Over 400 pages 12mo, cloth, about one hundred electrotyped engravings. Price $1. Sold also by H. G. LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House. Among the contents is the Anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female, all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European Hospital practice; quacks, [illegible]; their receipts and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment. At No. 647 Broadway, up stairs, three blocks above St. Nicholas Hotel, New-York, from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.

We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. Larmont and his work.—*Courrier des Etats Unis, Gazette, Die Reform, N. Y. Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Essex Standard, Railway Advocate, Police Gazette, New-Brunswick Times, Mercury, Atlas, &c.*

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DR. WATSON TREATS ALL FORMS OF A certain kind of disease with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are safe, and cause no interruption from business. Dr. WATSON'S work—"The Cause and Cure"—has been pronounced by the reviewers the best popular compendium on all diseases of a private nature, including Spermatorrhœa and Debility, the results of early abuse, excess, or other causes. "Should be read by all persons previous to marriage."—*Medical Gazette*. Fine colored plates. Price $1. To be had of CHARLES MILLER, No. 436 Broadway, New-York, and of the author, at his private residence, No. 459 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.
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DR. WARD, NO. 488 BROADWAY—PERforms the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private disease. Remember, all afflicted, that by consulting Dr. WARD you will immediately experience that Richard's himself again. Cure guaranteed, and medicines provided for $1. Female diseases successfully treated. Monthly pills, $1 per box, never fail of effect intended. Try them, all ladies in certain situations. Office No. 488 Broadway, next to Wallack's Theatre. Perfectly private, and arranged that patients never meet. Consultations gratis. Attendance till 10 P. M.

$500 REWARD.—CROSSMAN'S SPECIFIC MIXTURE.—Of all remedies yet discovered, this is the most certain. It makes a speedy and permanent cure, without the least restriction in diet, drink or exposure, or change in application to business; many are cured in two days. Sold at the drug stores, at the Astor House, No. 227 Broadway, and at No. [illegible] Fulton-st., corner of William.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—EXCLUSIVE treatment of diseases of females. Patients from a distance provided with private board, nursing, &c. [illegible] for monthly derangements from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed. The Mother's Almanac and Ladies' Private Circular, containing particulars, mailed free, in letter form, on receipt of four stamps. Office consultations [illegible]. Address Dr. THIERS, [illegible] West 14th-st., New-York.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-STREET, may be consulted on all diseases of a private nature. 25 years exclusively devoted to the treatment of secret diseases enables him to warrant a cure in all cases undertaken. The victims of misplaced confidence who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured or no charge.

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE PRACTICAL Private Treatise, &c., office corner of Houston and Crosby sts., (No. 182 Crosby-st.,) hours, 1 to 3 and 6 to 9, Sunday excepted. Consultations by letter.

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We feel ourselves flattered by the preference accorded our house by Messrs. BINET, FILS & CO., in the appointment as their sole agents in the United States and the Canadas, for their celebrated original Green Seal, Golden Spray, and Champagne des Dames Wines; and in presenting the same to the American public, we are confident that the discrimination of American connoisseurs and the impartiality of the public will justify us in the statement that we present a superior quality of wine, as pure and as elegant as any in the market, at a price placing it within the means of all who may desire a perfect wine. The indisputable test is in the taste. These Champagne Wines of Messrs. Binet, Fils & Co. are free from all adulteration, made upon the extensive estates of Messrs. Binet, Fils & Co., at Reims, in France, and under their immediate supervision. Delicious, sparkling, refreshing and brilliant, leaving a fresh taste in the mouth, and not producing headache or feverish excitement when drunk freely. We receive our shipments regularly from Messrs. Binet, Fils & Co., and offer the same to the trade at prices that cannot fail to give a decided preference when the quality is considered. A large stock always on hand.
TUAILLON, HAVARD & CO.,
Sole agents for No. 50 Broad-st.
BINET, FILS & CO., at Reims.

CHAMPAGNE WINES
OF
BINET, FILS & CO., Reims.

The great reputation and popularity which our Champagne Wines have enjoyed for many years in France, England and Russia, and the urgent request, so often expressed by our American friends, that we should present the same to the American public, has induced us to forward a stock, and to appoint

Messrs. TUAILLON, HAVARD & CO., of New-York, our sole agent in the United States and the Canadas for the sale of the same, and we [illegible] confident that the excellent taste and judgment of American connoisseurs will award to our Binet, Fils & Co. Champagne a prominent position in the catalogue of wines celebrated for their superior qualities. We offer a pure and [illegible] wine, bright, sparkling, and possessing a fruity richness found only in a real grape wine. This Champagne enjoys a great reputation in Europe as an Imperial court Wine, and purchasers will observe that the medal of the Legion of Honor, awarded only by the Emperor for valor, merit and worth, is engraved on each label. No others are genuine.

Messrs. Tuaillon, Havard & Co. are our sole agents since Jan. 1, 1859. BINET, FILS & CO.

WELLINGTON & ABBOTT,
(Successors to A. Seignette & Co.)
No. 67 WATER-ST.
Sole Agents for
JULES ROBIN & CO. COGNAC,
ALEX. SEIGNETTE BRANDY,
GRAPELEAF GIN,
DEWDROP GIN.

GUINNESS & SON'S EXTRA STOUT. For sale by their Agent,
[illegible]

IRON AND HARDWARE.

SWEDES IRON—ASSORTED, RECEIVED DIrect from the Swedish iron masters by [illegible], No. 127 Pearl-st.

NORWAY IRON—BEST QUALITY FOR NAIL rods, received from Norway. For sale by [illegible]

BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, Lead, &c. [illegible]

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CITY OF NEW-YORK—DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE.—BUREAU OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES. OFFICE OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES, New Court House, No. 32 Chambers-st.—New-York, Nov. 3, 1859.—TO TAX PAYERS.—Notice is hereby given that 1 per cent. will be added on the 1st of December on all taxes remaining unpaid. Also, that 2 per cent. will be added on the 15th day of December. To avoid detention and a crowd, taxpayers are requested to call early this month. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M. JAMES KELLY,
Receiver of Taxes.

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS, CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK, ISSUE CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO., BANKERS, No. 50 Wall-st., issue letters of credit for travelers, available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. Rothschild of Paris, London, Frankfort, Naples, and Vienna, and their correspondents.

GAS LIGHT STOCKS FOR SALE. In various City Companies, paying from Eight to Twelve per cent dividends. JOHN S. MURRAY, No. 50 Wall-st., New-York. Proprietor of the American Gas Light Journal.

VAN ANTWERP & CO., DEALERS IN BANK NOTES, EXCHANGE AND LAND-WARRANTS, No. 9 Wall-st. COLLECTIONS made in all parts of the United States or Canada on the most favorable terms. [illegible]

[illegible] THOMPSON, AUCTIONEER AND BROKER, [illegible]

CITY OF NEW-YORK—DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE.—COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Nov. 3, 1859.—Proposals for [illegible] Water Stock of the City of New-York.—Sealed Proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office until Tuesday, Dec. 6, 1859, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, [illegible] "The Water Stock of the City of New-York for the year 1854," authorized by Chapter [illegible] of the laws of 1854, and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor, Nov. 1, 1859, for [illegible], constructing a new Reservoir, and extending the Croton Water Works.

The said stock will consist of six thousand five hundred shares of one hundred dollars each, and bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter-yearly from the Sinking Fund for Payment of Interest on the City Debt, and the Principal redeemable [illegible] from the Sinking Fund for the Redemption of the City Debt.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per share, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within ten days after the opening of the bids, the sum awarded to them respectively, including the premium on the same.

On presenting the receipts of the Chamberlain to the Comptroller, holders will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Water Stock," and the proposals thus sealed and indorsed put in a second envelope addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved on the part of the Comptroller to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City.

ROBT. T. HAWS, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Oct. 18, 1859.

REDEMPTION OF $1,500,000 OF NEW-YORK CITY STOCKS.—Notice is hereby given to holders of "The Water Stock of the City of New-York," redeemable on the first day of January, 1860, that the same will be purchased at par, and interest, by "The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund for the Redemption of the City Debt," on presentation of the proper certificates, and transferring said Stock at the office of the Comptroller, between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock, on and after this day.

Holders of said Stock desiring to avail themselves of this proposal are requested to present, in the form of an affidavit against "The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the City of New-York," statements of their certificates, with the interest due thereon, computed to the next day after the application is presented, to afford time for examining the same, and preparing the necessary warrants therefor. ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.

CHATHAM BANK, NEW-YORK, Nov. 9, 1859.

AT AN ELECTION HELD AT THE BANKing-room on Monday, 7th inst., the following-named gentlemen were duly elected Directors for the ensuing year, viz.:

Nathaniel Hayden, Benjamin W. Merriam,
William E. Belcher, Alfred L. [illegible],
[illegible], Charles J. Shepard,
George G. Collins, Charles [illegible],
[illegible], George Opdyke,
[illegible], Oliver W. Woodford,
Thomas Davenport, Thomas Woodward,
[illegible].

And at a meeting of the Board this day, NATHANIEL HAYDEN was unanimously re-elected President. [illegible], Cashier.

NOTICE TO PERSONS HOLDING BONDS OF THE CITY OF CINCINNATI, DUE IN 1860.—Notice is hereby given by the Sinking Fund Commissioners of the City of Cincinnati, that they are now prepared to purchase Bonds of the City of Cincinnati due in 1860, to the amount of Two Hundred Thousand Dollars ($200,000), said Bonds having been issued to the Cincinnati and White Water Canal and to the Little Miami Railroad Company. Application for the disposal of the above Bonds, by stating terms, &c., may be made to THOS. [illegible], Chairman Committee of Claims and Finance; or R. M. BISHOP, Mayor Cincinnati, Ohio.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD CO., CORNER 4TH-AV. AND 27TH-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 27, 1859.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—THIS COMPANY offers to the holders of its bonds, due Dec. 1, 1860, one-half cash and the balance in first and only mortgage bonds, due in 1875, upon terms which it is believed may be satisfactory to the holders. For particulars inquire at the Treasurer's office. W. [illegible], Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—ALBANY, Nov. 3, 1859.—The Annual Election for Directors of this Company, and for three Inspectors of the next election, will be held at the office of the Company, in the Exchange, in the City of Albany, on the second Wednesday (the 14th) of December next. The poll will be open at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and will continue open for two hours thereafter. By order of the Board of Directors. GILBERT L. WILSON, Secretary.

BANK FOR SAVINGS, No. 67 BLEECKER-ST., October [illegible]

NOTICE TO DEPOSITORS.—IN ORDER TO [illegible]

[illegible]

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—FARE $2 TO ALBANY.—On and after Monday, November 14, 1859, trains will leave 26th-st. Station, New-York, as follows:

For Williams' Bridge—[illegible] and 10 A. M.; 3:30 and 5:45 P. M.
For White Plains—12:30 and 6 P. M.
For White Plains—3:15 P. M., from depot corner White and Centre sts.
For Croton Falls—4 P. M., from 26th-st.
For Millerton—[illegible] P. M., from 26th-st.
For Albany—8 A. M., from 26th-st. Mail train.

RETURNING, WILL LEAVE

Williams' Bridge—6:40 and 7:30 A. M.; 1 and 5:40 P. M.
White Plains—5 and 7:00 A. M.; 4:50 P. M.
Croton Falls—7 A. M.
Millerton—[illegible] A. M.
Albany—11 A. M. Mail train.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

FALL ARRANGEMENT—Commencing Oct. 24, 1859.—Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places, from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 and 11:30 A. M., and at 4 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains, and at 5:15 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 7:45 and 12 M., and 4:00 and 5:30 P. M.

The 11:30 A. M. train from New-York makes a close connection at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and thence via East Pennsylvania Railroad to Reading without change of cars, and connects at Reading direct for Pottsville and Harrisburgh.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 11:30 only.

JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD CO.—Leave Fulton-market slip for FLUSHING, per steamer MATTANO, at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., 4 P. M. and [illegible] P. M., connecting with cars at Hunter's Point. Returning leave Flushing at 6:30, 8 and 11 A. M., and 3 and 5 P. M. Extra trains leave Hunter's Point for Flushing at 7:15 and 11:30 A. M.; returning, leave Flushing at 1 P. M.; passengers by this train will cross the Eleventh-st. Ferry. Fare 15 cents. Fare from Fulton-market slip, 15 cents. All above trains stop at the way stations, Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and West Flushing. On Sundays cars leave Hunter's Point for Flushing and all way stations at 8:30, 11, 2, 5 o'clock; returning, leave Flushing at [illegible] o'clock. Excursion tickets for the trip, 25 cents.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Passenger trains leave pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.: Dunkirk Express, at 7 A. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal intermediate stations. Way Passenger, at 3½ P. M., for Newburgh, Port Jervis, and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5¼ P. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal stations. The Express trains connect at Elmira with the Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse Railroad; at Corning, with the Buffalo and New York Railroad, for Rochester and Buffalo; at Great Bend, with the Railroad for Scranton; and at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c., and the Canada Railroads.

C. MINOT, General Superintendent.

N. MARSH, Receiver.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM NOV. [illegible], 1859, Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains 7 and 11 A. M. and 5 P. M.; for Sing Sing 4, and 6:30 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie 7:30 A. M. and 12:30 and 3:30 P. M.; for Peekskill 5:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill, and Sing Sing Trains stop at most of the way stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st-sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 6:15 and 10:10 A. M., and 4 P. M., and Albany about 15 minutes later. On Sunday at 6 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M., fare $3. New-Jersey Accommodation, 12 M.; fare $2 [illegible]. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.

J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—TRAINS LEAVE Brooklyn for Greenport at 10 A. M.; for Yaphank at 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; for Syosset at 10 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.; for Hempstead at 10 A. M., 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M.; for Jamaica at 10 A. M., 3:30, 4:30, 5:30 and 6:30 P. M.

LOST AND FOUND.

NOTICE.—LOST, EARLY IN OCTOBER, WHILE in transmission by mail, a note made by Aaron Shaw, of Cincinnati, for $150, dated June 3, 1859, at 6 months, to order of E. Mark. The public are cautioned against negotiating the same, as payment has been stopped.

C. & J. BUSSELL,
No. 17 Hamersley-st., New-York.

LOST—ON SUNDAY MORNING LAST A TAN AND white IRISH SETTER DOG, having on a chain collar on which was engraved William W. Tracy, No. 8 East 2nd-st. The finder will please return dog and collar to the above named residence, where he will receive any suitable reward.

LOST OR STOLEN—TWO SAVINGS-BANK books of the Bowery Savings Bank, No. 92,053 and No. 70,485; also, one savings bank book of the Merchants' Clerks Savings Bank, No. 34,151. The finder will receive the thanks of the owner by leaving the same at said banks. ALEX. H. NONES, 303 Broadway.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

HOUSEKEEPERS, USE JAMES PYLE'S DIETETIC SALERATUS, the most effectual and wholesome article ever introduced for all baking purposes. Sold by grocers everywhere.

Depot No. 343 Washington-st., New-York.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—RIDLEY WATTS, individually, and as sole Trustee of the last Will and Testament of ROBERT WATTS, the elder, deceased, and SARAH M. WATTS, wife of the said RIDLEY WATTS, against ROBERT WATTS, EDWARD KEARNY, JOHN JAMES WATTS and RICHARD KING PIERCE, individually, and as Executors and Trustees named in a certain instrument purporting to be the last Will and Testament of Sarah Maria Cruger, deceased, Charlotte D. Watts, wife of the said Robert Watts, Jane Kearny, wife of the said Edward Kearny, Alexander Watts, [illegible]

[illegible]

SHIPPING.

NORTH ATLANTIC STEAMSHIP CO.

REGULAR THROUGH LINE
TO
SAN FRANCISCO
VIA
PANAMA RAILROAD,
And connecting only with steamers GOLDEN GATE,
GOLDEN AGE, JOHN L. STEPHENS,
And SONORA,
OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP
COMPANY AT PANAMA,
DIRECT AT ASPINWALL.

The splendid steamships BALTIC, ADRIATIC and ATLANTIC, having been entirely refitted and adapted to the California Trade, will hereafter run as above, leaving this Port on the

5TH AND 20TH OF EACH MONTH,
from the foot of Canal-st., North River.

THE
ATLANTIC,
R. H. PIERSON, Commander,
ON
MONDAY, 21st November, at 2 P. M.,

To connect at Panama with the well-known and superior steamship GOLDEN AGE, J. T. WATKINS, Commander.

THE
BALTIC,
A. G. GRAY, Commander,
Will follow on the 5th December.

An experienced surgeon is attached to each ship.

Through freight and passengers will be immediately forwarded upon arrival of the steamer at Aspinwall.

Each of the above steamships has capacity for 600 to 800 tons freight, which will be taken at moderate rates.

It is believed that the accommodations afforded by the above ships are unsurpassed by any in the world.

An extra ship is always in reserve at Panama, so that there will be no detention in forwarding passengers, baggage and freight.

For freight, apply at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st.

For passage apply at the ONLY office of the Companies, on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., to

WM. H. WICKHAM.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

THE UNITED STATES MAIL
STEAMER FULTON,
J. A. WOTTON, Commander,

Will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Dec. 10, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.

This ship has five water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.

Price of passage in second cabin, $75 and $60.

For freight or passage apply to

W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail Jan. 7.

FOR HAVANA.
QUAKER CITY LINE.

Carrying the United States Mail, and leaving each port every twenty days.

The new, fast and double-engine steamship YORKTOWN, R. W. SHUFELDT Commander, will take the place of the QUAKER CITY, and sail for the above port on TUESDAY, Nov. 15, at 3 o'clock, from Pier No. 43 North River. Her next trips will be made Dec. 5 and 25. The YORKTOWN is a new ship, of 1,800 tons burden, and well tested for both strength and speed. Her accommodations are unequaled. For freight or passage, apply to HARGOUS & CO., No. 33 South-st.

Freight received on the 10th inst.

Bills of lading furnished and signed on board.

First cabin, $60. Steerage, $25.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	AMERICA, Capt. Millar.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 2.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, Nov. 9.
AMERICA, Millar, leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 16.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 23.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 30.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, Dec. 7.
NIAGARA, Anderson, leaves Boston Wed'day, Dec. 14.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, Dec. 21.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST, VIA CHARLESTON, S. C.—Semi-weekly, U. S. Mail Side-wheel Steamship Line. Cabin passage, $15; deck, $6.

The steamship COLUMBIA, Capt. BERRY, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 16, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.

Through tickets to the following places:

To New-Orleans	$39 75	To Augusta, Geo	$20
To Mobile	35 00	To Atlanta, Geo	23
To Montgomery, Ala.	26 00	To Charlotte, N. C.	23
To Nashville, Tenn.	30 00	To Columbia, S. C.	20
To Memphis, Tenn.	33 50	To Jacksonville, Fla.	21
To Knoxville, Tenn.	27 00	To Palatka, Fla.	23
To Chattanooga, Tenn	27 00		

For freight or passage, apply to

SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

The JAS. ADGER, R. ADAMS, Commander, succeeds SATURDAY, Nov. 22.

NOTICE.—No freight received after 2 o'clock on day of leaving.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company's new and favorite steamship MONTGOMERY, W. C. BERRY, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12, North River, on THURSDAY, Nov. 17, at 3 o'clock, P. M. Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15. Through tickets to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $26; Albany, Ga., $24; Columbus, $23; Atlanta, $23; Macon, $21; Augusta, $20; also, to principal places in Florida at lowest rates. Freight 10 cents per foot. Insurance one-half per cent. No risk taken under $200. Apply to

H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

The HUNTSVILLE, JNO. A. POST, Commander, succeeds on THURSDAY, Nov. 24, at 3 o'clock P. M.

FOR THE SOUTH—NEW-ORLEANS AND MOBILE, MONTGOMERY, ATLANTA, ALBANY, COLUMBUS, MACON, AUGUSTA, AND VARIOUS PLACES IN FLORIDA, via SAVANNAH, Ga.—The favorite steamship STAR OF THE SOUTH, Capt. THOS. LYON, will leave on TUESDAY, Nov. 15, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4, North River. Through tickets can be had for the following places. Fare as low as by any other steamers from New-York to Savannah. Accommodations superior. New-York to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, Ala., $26; Atlanta, Ga., $23; Albany, Ga., $24; New-York to Columbus, Ga., $23; Macon, Ga., $21; Augusta, $20; Savannah, $15. For freight or passage apply to SAM'L L. MITCHELL & SON, No. 13 Broadway.

FOR ALEXANDRIA, WASHINGTON AND GEORGETOWN.—The New-York and Virginia screw steamship Company's new and first-class steamship

MOUNT VERNON,
F. C. SMITH, Commander,

will leave Pier No. 12 North River, for the above ports, EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M.

Cabin passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, $7 50.

Freight 8 cents per foot on measurement goods. Other articles in proportion, and received on Fridays and Saturdays.

No commission charged for forwarding.

No bills of lading signed after departure of steamer.

For freight or passage apply to

H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMship NEW-YORK, H. J. VAN SANTEN, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail positively on SATURDAY, Nov. 26, at 12 M.,

FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
Taking passengers for
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON and BREMEN,
at the following rates:

First cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.

For freight or passage, apply to

GELPCKE, KEUTGEN & REICHELT,
No. 84 Broadway.

PORTLAND AND CANADA.—SEMI-WEEKLY Line, via Victoria Bridge.—The first-class screw steamships

CHESAPEAKE, Capt. SIDNEY CROWELL,
PATAPSCO, Capt. L. H. LAYFIELD,

will leave Pier 12, North River, New-York, and Brown's Wharf, Portland, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 3 o'clock P. M. Running time, 36 hours.

These steamers connect with the Grand Trunk Railway, forming the cheapest and most expeditious freight line to Montreal and Quebec.

Passage, including meals and stateroom, $5. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—THE NEW-YORK & VIRGINIA STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S steamships will receive freight every day for Tennessee, North Carolina, Portsmouth, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, and will leave Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows:

ROANOKE, Capt. COUCH, on WEDNESDAY.
JAMESTOWN, Capt. SKINNER, on SATURDAY.

Passage, stateroom and meals included to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburgh or Richmond, $10.

LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

PACKAGES FOR EUROPE.—THE AMERICAN European Express will receive cotton and other samples; parcels, valuables and freight, at their office, No. 72 Broadway, and forward the same by every steamer leaving New-York or Boston. Low rates and despatch guaranteed. H. S. LANSING & CO., Owners.

U. S. PASSPORTS ISSUED THROUGH J. B. NONES, Notary Public and Commissioner for all the States, No. 303 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—FARE FIFTY CENTS.—Steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Peck-slip, East River, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 12 o'clock, noon, arriving in time to connect with the Naugatuck, Housatonic and New-Haven Railroad. Freight taken.

FOR SALE—STEAMBOAT AND ROUTE.—THE new, fast and splendid steamer MATTANO. Apply on board at Fulton-Market slip, between 11 and 1 o'clock.

EXPRESSES.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

CHANGE OF HOUR.

HARNDEN'S EXPRESS,
FOR
BOSTON, PROVIDENCE AND THE EAST,

Now leaves daily, (except Sunday,) via Stonington, (mail route) at 3:30 P. M. Inland Express at 3 P. M., via New-Haven Railroad.

Our Expresses for Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington and the West; Savannah, Macon, Montgomery, Mobile, New-Orleans and the South, as heretofore.

For further particulars, apply to

HARNDEN'S EXPRESS,
No. 74 Broadway and 281 Canal-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
THE SICILIAN VESPERS.
MOST POSITIVELY LAST WEEK BUT TWO OF THE PRESENT OPERA SEASON.
MOST POSITIVELY THE LAST TWO NIGHTS OF THE SICILIAN VESPERS,
On WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, Nov. 16 and 18.

The Directors, anxious to fulfill to the letter every promise made to the public, see themselves obliged to announce

THE LAST TWO NIGHTS OF
THE SICILIAN VESPERS,

for WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, notwithstanding the immense success of the new opera.

They are compelled to adopt this course, in consequence of the Academy of Music having been let several months ago for the grand Charity Fair in December.

THE OPERA SEASON

unavoidably closes at the end of the present month. The company will perform in Philadelphia in December, in Boston in January, and return to New-York in February.

IN THE NEXT THREE WEEKS,

which are therefore the last of the Fall season, will take place the performances of

MADAME ALBERTINI,

Principal prima donna from the first Italian theatres.

THE FIRST PERFORMANCES IN ITALIAN

of Mozart's world renowned grand fairy opera of

THE MAGIC FLUTE,

and the revival of Meyerbeer's

HUGUENOTS,

with a most extraordinary cast, and entirely new and magnificent dresses from Paris.

TO-MORROW (Wednesday) EVENING, Nov. 16, at 8 o'clock,

Last night but one of the new opera of
THE SICILIAN VESPERS

with its magnificent mise en scene, immense orchestra and chorus.

CHARACTERS:
COLSON, BRIGNOLI, FERRI, JUNCA,
MORRA, MULLER, CROUZA,
QUINTO, XIMENES, RUBIO, BAUFI.
TARANTELLE,
By Miss DEULIN, Mr. DANSTAEDT,
and the corps de ballet.
On THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 17,
GRAND EXTRA NIGHT!
First appearance in America of
MADAME ALBERTINI,
Principal Prima Donna, from the first Italian Opera Houses.
Third appearance of the Great Tenor
SIGNOR CARLO BEAUCARDE.
On THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 17,
IL TROVATORE.
MADAME ALBERTINI

will make her first appearance in the rôle of Leonora, which she has "created" at the grand theatre of La Scala, in Milan.

SIGNOR BEAUCARDE

will make his first appearance in his original character of Manrico; the opera of IL TROVATORE having been expressly composed for him by Signor Verdi.

PROGRAMME FOR THIS WEEK.

WEDNESDAY—Last night but one of the SICILIAN VESPERS.

THURSDAY—Début in America of Mme. ALBERTINI in IL TROVATORE, with the great Tenor, Signor BEAUCARDE, as Manrico, which part was expressly composed for him by Verdi.

FRIDAY—Positively the last night of the SICILIAN VESPERS.

SATURDAY—GRAND MATINEE, on an extraordinary scale.

MONDAY—First night in America of the MAGIC FLUTE.

The sale of seats and private boxes for Wednesday's performances of

THE SICILIAN VESPERS

and for the first appearance of Mme. ALBERTINI, with the great tenor BEAUCARDE as Manrico in IL TROVATORE, and for the positively last night of THE SICILIAN VESPERS, on Friday, commences this morning, at the

REGULAR TICKET OFFICES.

The box office, Academy of Music; Sibell's stationery store, No. 13 Wall-st.; No. 2 Astor House, and Breusing's and Hall & Son's music stores.

DRAYTON'S NEW PARLOR OPERA HOUSE,

Nos. 718 and 720 Broadway, (opposite New-York Hotel.)
BEST ENTERTAINMENT IN THE CITY.
MR. AND MRS. HENRI DRAYTON'S
PARLOR OPERAS AND LYRIC PROVERBS.

Acknowledged by the public Press to be the most pleasing, elegant, and amusing entertainment in America.

Every evening at 7½ o'clock, (except Saturday,) and

A GRAND MATINEE,
On SATURDAY, at 2 P. M.
TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 15, at 7½ o'clock,
The unequivocally popular Lyric Proverb,
NEVER DESPAIR.
To be followed with the charming Operetta,
LOVE'S LABOR LOST,
In which, by particular desire, Mr. Drayton will sing
"SIMON THE CELLARER."

WEDNESDAY, last night for the present of NEVER JUDGE BY APPEARANCES, to be followed by LOVE'S LABOR LOST.

THURSDAY, first performance in America of LOVE IS BLIND, and NEVER TOO LATE TO MEND.

Places may be secured any number of nights in advance, without extra charge, at the office of the New Parlor Opera House, from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M. Seats, (numbered and secured,) 50 cents; other seats 25 cents. NO FREE LIST. The entertainment is finished each night at 10 o'clock.

NIBLO'S SALOON.

GEO. CHRISTY..........Stage Manager
R. M. HOOLEY..........Business Manager
S. C. CAMPBELL..........Musical Director

MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 14, and EVERY EVENING
during the week,
CONTINUED SUCCESS.
Crowds, Crowds, Crowds,
Assemble Nightly at this popular
Temple of Minstrelsy, to witness the
UNAPPROACHABLE ETHIOPIAN
ENTERTAINMENT
Presented by the World-renowned
GEO. CHRISTY,
and his incomparable Troupe of
STAR PERFORMERS.
NEW ACTS, NEW SONGS, NEW FEATURES,
Concluding with a new and
LAUGHABLE AFTERPIECE,
EVERY EVENING.

For particulars see programmes.

N. B.—A number of new pieces in active preparation, and will shortly be produced.

Doors open at 6¾, to commence at 7½. Tickets 25 cts.

THE OLD FOLKS
AND
TIMOTHY TITCOMB,
AT THE
COOPER INSTITUTE
ON THE SAME EVENING.

TIMOTHY TITCOMB, (Dr. J. G. HOLLAND,) author of "Bitter Sweet," will deliver a lecture on *American Social Life*, at the Cooper Institute, on

FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 18.

After the lecture a concert will be given by

FATHER KEMP'S "OLD FOLKS'" CONCERT
COMPANY,

With a splendid orchestra clad in the costumes of 100 (one hundred) years ago. They will sing old anthems and hymns, patriotic and sentimental songs of the good old times of our grandfathers. Tickets only 25 cents; to be had at No. 13 Cooper Institute, and at the door.

Doors open at 6¾. To commence at 7.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF NEW-YORK.

EIGHTEENTH SEASON, 1859 and '60.

The first Concert will take place on SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 19, 1859, at the Academy of Music. The following eminent artists will appear: Signor STIGELLI, Tenor, and ARTHUR NAPOLEON, Piano. Conductor, Mr. CARL BERGMANN. Tickets for sale at the Music Stores of Messrs. Scharfenberg & Luis, No. 769 Broadway; C. Breusing, No. 701 Broadway, and M. Walker, No. 167 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Members will please procure their extra tickets before the day of the Concert. All tickets sold at the door on the evening of the Concert will be $1 50 each. No secured seats.

Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock.

By order. L. SPIER, Secretary.

THEATRE FRANCAIS, 585 BROADWAY.

MARDI, 15 Novembre, 1859,
PREMIERE REPRESENTATION.
LE MEDECIN DES ENFANTS.

Drame en 5 actes, l'Anicet Bourgeois & A. Dennery. Joue par Mlle. Maunstein Tallot, Bertrand, Barry, Leon, Mmes. Loiret, Chevalier, Darcy, Antoinette.

On commencera 8 heures moins ¼.

This Theatre to rent for every Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

MR. DE CORDOVA'S LECTURES AT CLINTON HALL.

The last of the Course on TUESDAY, 15th inst., at 8 o'clock.

Subject—*The Gentlemen of the World*, namely: The American gentleman, the Dutch gentleman, the Ethiopian gentleman, the French gentleman, the German gentleman, the Spanish gentleman, and other gentlemen "too numerous to mention."

LECTURE BY HENRY WARD BEECHER.

The Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER will deliver a New Lecture, never before delivered in New-York,

AT THE COOPER INSTITUTE,
TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 15.

Tickets 25 cents, for sale only at Chase's Banking House, Cooper Institute, and at the door.

Doors open at 7. To commence at 8 o'clock.

MR. SAM COWELL,
The Great Comic Vocalist,
Will appear soon in his
Elegant and Entertaining
Drawing-room Concerts.

MADAME LOUISE ABEL'S
SOIREE MUSICALE.
THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 17, at 8 o'clock,
AT DODWORTH'S SALOON.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—THIRD WEEK OF that POPULAR FAVORITE Mr. T. HADAWAY. Engagement of Mr. DELMON GRACE. TUESDAY—AFTERNOON at 3—The thrilling drama of HONESTY IS THE BEST POLICY. EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, the celebrated drama of THE LADY OF LYONS. Claude Melnotte, Mr. DELMON GRACE; Pauline, Mrs. J. J. Prior. To conclude with THE PHENOMENON IN A SMOCK FROCK. Buttercup, Mr. HADAWAY. A full length wax figure of OSSAWATOMIE BROWN, and a KNIFE found on the body of his son; the GRAND AQUARIA, OR RIVER GARDENS; a LIVING SEAL, &c., are among the curiosities. Admittance, 25 cents; Children under ten, 13; Parquet 13 extra.

OLD FOLKS' CONCERT.—FATHER KEMP'S FAMOUS OLD FOLKS' CONCERT COMPANY will sing in Brooklyn Tabernacle, MONDAY and TUESDAY EVENINGS, Nov. 14 and 15.

In Jersey City, Metropolitan Hall, WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 16.

At Cooper Institute on THURSDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, Nov. 17 and 19.

With splendid orchestra clad in costumes of 100 years ago.

Tickets 25 cents, children 15 cents. Doors open at 7. Concert commences at 8 o'clock. No concerts ever drew like them.

PERFECT SPECIMENS OF THE GIANT GORILLA, the Chimpanzee, the Kooloo-Kamba, the Nschiego, with their skeletons, and other rare and interesting animals, with the sacred Ibis, the Marabout and hundreds of strange and curious birds, and a great variety of domestic and warlike implements and manufactures of the natives of the interior of Africa, may be seen at Du CHAILLU'S African Collection, No. 625 Broadway, a few doors below Bleecker-st. Open day and evening. Admission 25 cents; children 13 cents.

AMUSEMENTS.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE
OVERFLOWING HOUSES
OVERFLOWING HOUSES
OVERFLOWING HOUSES
WHICH CONTINUE TO GREET THE
NEW AND BEAUTIFUL
NEW AND BEAUTIFUL
NEW AND BEAUTIFUL
FIVE-ACT PLAY
FIVE-ACT PLAY
FIVE-ACT PLAY
ENTITLED
THE WIFE'S SECRET,
THE WIFE'S SECRET,
THE WIFE'S SECRET,
THE WIFE'S SECRET,
THE WIFE'S SECRET.
It will be repeated with its
BEAUTIFUL SCENERY,
NEW DRESSES,
DECORATIONS, &c.
TUESDAY EVENING, NOV. 15, 1859,

And every night till further notice, will be presented the beautiful five-act play entitled

THE WIFE'S SECRET,

with the following excellent distribution of characters:

Sir Walter Amyott, a Colonel in the Parliamentary service..........Mr. Geo. Jordan
Lord Arden, a fugitive cavalier..........H. F. Daly
Jabez Sneed, Sir Walter's steward..........C. C. Burnett
Brouillard, captain of a French sloop..........C. Wheatleigh
Lieut. Harrington, an officer in the Parliamentary service..........Levick
Harry, a courier..........Jeffries
Richard.......... } servants to Sir Walter { ....Henry
Robert.......... } { ....Evans
James.......... } { ....Munerets
Neville, a page to Lady Evelyn..........Miss Macarthy
Maud..........Mary Wells
Lady Evelyn Amyott..........Laura Keene

To conclude with the celebrated Burlesque of

NORMA.

Norma..........Signora Maskini Smithorial
Adelgisa..........Madame Felyxcia Vincentio

In introducing the above distinguished musical celebrities, it would be hazardous, during the present disastrous state of the public, (whatever that may mean,) to predict for them an immediate furore; but that they must succeed, sooner or later, is positive. They will probably accomplish this difficult feat whenever they become successful. They were known, during their brief but brilliant tour through Chicago, Peoria, Baton Rouge and Attakappas, as the INSPIRED PRIMA DONNAS; hence they are not the same upon all occasions. Should this be one of their inspired evenings they will create a sensation immediately; if not, they will do so upon a future occasion. N. B.—As these artists appear every evening, the public need have no apprehension of their becoming inspired on the off nights.

Clotilda..........Mr. C. Peters
The Children.... { An interesting duo of infantile loveliness } ....L. J. Vincent / ....Jeffries
Pollio, a Roman Pro-Consul..........Miss Macarthy
Flavius, a Centurion..........Norah Leigh
Oroveso, an Arch Druid..........Mrs Atwood

Dress circle seats may be secured one week in advance.

Doors open at half-past six; to commence at half-past seven.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
SECOND WEEK
OF
THE WRECK ASHORE.
SPLENDID NEW
WINTER
AND
SUMMER
SCENERY,

acknowledged by the Press generally to be the most Beautiful and perfect ever produced in this Country.

UNRIVALED CAST.
NEW AND EXQUISITE MUSIC BY
Mr. R. STOEPEL.
TO-NIGHT,
THE WRECK ASHORE.

Miles Bertram, squire of Moatley..........Mr. Dyott
Capt. Grampus, a smuggler..........Mr. Lester Wallack
Marmaduke Magog, a village constable..........Mr. Blake
Jemmy Sterling, a farmer's boy..........Mr. Walcot
Walter Barnard, a young farmer..........Mr. Floyd
Farm Servants...Messrs. Baker, Hill, Brown, and Dexter
Blackadder, mate of Bertram's vessel..........Mr. Young
Pirates..........Messrs. Oliver, C. Parsloe, and Hurley
Alice, dairy maid on Dame Barnard's farm...Mrs. Hoey
Bella, her sister..........Miss Gannon
Dame Barnard..........Mrs. Walcot
Lucy..........Miss Carman
Mrs. Starling..........Miss Pyne

SYNOPSIS OF SCENERY.

ACT I.—WINTER.

SCENE 1.—Exterior of Dame Barnard's Farm in Essex after a Snow Storm.
SCENE 2.—An Apartment in Moatly Manor.
SCENE 3.—Rustic Landscape near the Farm.
SCENE 4.—View of the Marshes near the River on the Essex Coast.

ACT II.—LAPSE OF FIVE YEARS.

SCENE 1.—Woodland View near the Village.
SCENE 2.—Wood near the Marshes.
SCENE 3.—Interior of Alice's Cottage.

ACT III.

SCENE 1.—Sea View on the Coast of Essex.
SCENE 2.—Interior of Alice's Cottage.
SCENE 3.—Rustic View, near the Village.
SCENE 4.—Hall in Moatley Manor.

The entertainments to conclude with the laughable farce called

TO PARIS AND BACK.

In which Mr. Sloan, Mr. Moore, Mr. Floyd, Mr. Levere, Mr. Parsloe, Mr. Baker, Mr. Oliver and Miss Floyd will appear.

Doors open at 7; to commence at 7½.

WINTER GARDEN.
MISS AGNES ROBERTSON
AS
SMIKE,
AND
Mr. JEFFERSON
AS
NEWMAN NOGGS.
Mr. JOHNSTON as Squeers.
Mr. PEARSON as John Browdie.
Mrs. BLAKE as Mrs. Squeers.
Mrs. Allen as Mme. Mantilini.
Mr. Stoddart as Ralph.
Mr. GEO. HOLLAND as the Specimen Boy and Scaley.
Mr. HARRISON as Nicholas, and
Mr. A. H. DAVENPORT as Mantilini.

N. B.—The success which attended the production of "Dot," or scenes from "The Cricket on the Hearth," induces the Management of the Winter Garden to produce another illustration from the same graphic author. The well-known types of character in "Nicholas Nickleby" have perhaps never fallen into hands of artists more admirably fitted to them than those who constitute the group sustaining the dramatic picture this evening:

TO-NIGHT,
AND EVERY EVENING
TILL FURTHER NOTICE,
Charles Dickens' Story of
SMIKE;
SMIKE;
SMIKE;
SMIKE;
SMIKE;
SMIKE;
SMIKE;
SMIKE;
SMIKE;
SMIKE;
OR
SCENES FROM NICHOLAS NICKLEBY.

Newly dramatized by, and produced under the direction of,

Mr. D. BOURCICAULT.

To commence at 7½. Box office open from 8 to 6.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.

Doors open at 6½; performances commence at 7¼.

TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 15.

The performance will commence with the new Drama of FAST WOMEN OF THE MODERN TIME; OR, LIFE IN THE CITY AND SUBURBS.

To conclude with the Comic Pantomime of RAOUL; OR, THE MAGIC STAR.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS,
No. 444 Broadway.
BRILLIANT SUCCESS.
NEGRO MINSTRELSY.
OPEN EVERY EVENING.
To conclude with the
MASKED BALL.

Unfortunate door-keeper..........Mr. Eph Horn

Tickets 25 cents; commence at 7½ o'clock.

MR. AND MRS. ROBERT GOLDBECK'S
POPULAR LYRIC RECITALS,
MUSIC AND POETRY,
At Goldbeck's Music Hall,
No. 765 Broadway,
THIS EVENING, Nov. 15, at 8 o'clock.

Tickets 50 cents; three for $1; Gallery 25 cents.

WAUGH'S ITALIA. TOUR OF ITALY.
ELEVENTH WEEK.
HOPE CHAPEL, No. 720 Broadway.

WAUGH'S MAGNIFICENT SERIES OF VIEWS OF NORTHERN, CENTRAL, AND SOUTHERN ITALY, Pronounced by editors, artists, critics, travelers, and the intelligent of all classes, most interesting, instructive and artistic.

A WORK OF ART.

"The descriptive lecture is well prepared, and most interesting."—*Dispatch.*

Every evening, at 7½ o'clock; MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, 3 o'clock. Admission 25 cents; children 10 cents.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY, NO. 548 BROADWAY.
SONTAG'S PICTURE,
"A DREAM OF ITALY,"

Having met with the unqualified praise of the Press and the numerous visitors to the above gallery, will remain on exhibition a short time longer.

Admission 25 cents.

OPEN DAY AND EVENING.

CHURCH'S
"HEART OF THE ANDES,"

Now on exhibition at THE STUDIO BUILDING, No. 15 TENTH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS. Open from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and from 7 to 10 evenings. Admission 25 cents. J. McCLURE.

PALMER'S STATUE,
THE WHITE CAPTIVE,
On Exhibition at
SCHAUS' GALLERY,
No. 629 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
Admission 25 cents. Open from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.

GREAT NATIONAL PICTURE.
"THE HOME OF WASHINGTON
AFTER THE WAR,"

(Painted by ROSSITER and MIGNOT,) will be on exhibition at the NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, 10th-st., near Broadway, on and after FRIDAY, Nov. 18.

J. McCLURE.

ROSA BONHEUR'S WORKS.

Two grand pictures by that world-renowned artist, with her portrait painted by herself and Dubufe, on exhibition at GOUPIL'S NEW GALLERY, No. 772 Broadway, corner 9th-st. Admission 25 cents.

WASHINGTON AT THE MASONIC ALTAR,
BY HIRAM POWERS.

At Goupil's New Gallery, No. 772 Broadway, corner 9th-st. Admission 25 cents.

PICTURE GALLERY.
FREE ADMISSION.

Fine Gallery and fine Pictures at the Looking-Glass establishment of M. P. WHITLOCK, No. 383 Canal-st., opposite Wooster-st. Open until 9 o'clock P. M.

THE BLACK SWAN WILL GIVE CONCERTS—Viz.: at New-Brunswick, MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 14; and Orange, at Library Hall, TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 15; and at Newark, Orator Hall, WEDNESDAY EVENING, 16; and Williamsburgh, Odeon Hall, THURSDAY EVENING, 17; and Palace Garden, New-York, on FRIDAY EVENING. To commence at 8 o'clock. Tickets 25 cents.

AMUSEMENTS.

BALLOON ASCENSION. [illegible]

Will positively [illegible]

From the Crystal Palace Grounds, [illegible] THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) [illegible]

All tickets now out will be good on this occasion.

Admission [illegible]

DOORS OPEN AT 12 O'CLOCK, NOON.

THE GRAND [illegible]

Of the Mammoth Balloon [illegible] CITY OF NEW-YORK,

Will take place during THIS WEEK.

One day's notice will be given in the daily papers of each event.

THE CELEBRATED ABBOTT COLLECTION of EGYPTIAN ANTIQUITIES is now the [illegible] resort of residents and strangers, and the most [illegible] and instructive exhibition in the City. Open day and evening at the Stuyvesant Institute, 659 Broadway.

LECTURES.

LECTURES FOR THE PEOPLE.

The 5th in the
ANGLO-AFRICAN COURSE
OF POPULAR LECTURES
Will be delivered in
SHILOH CHURCH,
Prince and Marion sts.,
On
WEDNESDAY EVENING, 16th inst.,
BY
REV. E. P. ROGERS,
of Newark, N. J.

SUBJECT—A Poem, entitled *The Dred Scott Decision.*

Doors open at 8 o'clock. Lecture to commence at 8 o'clock precisely.

ADMISSION 10 CENTS.

LECTURES BY DR. SCUDDER.

Rev. HENRY M. SCUDDER, M. D., D. D., will deliver the Fourth Lecture of his Course

AT THE COOPER INSTITUTE,
On WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 16.

Subject—*The Ancient Hindoos and the Modern Atheists, or Hindoo Pantheism and Hindoo Transcendentalism; a Dissertation of Hindoo Proverbs.*

TICKETS ONLY 25 CENTS. [illegible]

Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock.

REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER
WILL DELIVER A NEW LECTURE,
(Never before delivered in New-York,)
At the Cooper Institute,
On TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 15.

Tickets 25c. To be had only at the office of [illegible] Chase & Co., No. 13 Cooper Institute, and at the door. Platform Seats 50c. extra.

Course Tickets of the Young Men's Association of South Baptist Church will admit to this lecture.

RUTGERS' INSTITUTE LECTURES.

The fourth lecture in the course, by Rev. DR. [illegible] at Rutgers-st. Church, WEDNESDAY EVENING, 16th of November. Subject: *The Spirit of* [illegible]

Admission 25 cents. Tickets obtained at the door and usual places of deposit.

Doors open at 7 o'clock, lecture to commence at 8.

HENRY M. PIERCE, Principal.

KANE MONUMENT ASSOCIATION LECTURES.—The Corporators of "Kane Monument Association" take pleasure in announcing that an opening Address to their course of Lectures will be delivered by Gov. BANKS, of Massachusetts, at the Academy of Music, on the EVENING of Nov. [illegible], commencing at 8 o'clock.

The services of the following distinguished [illegible] have been engaged:

Prof. O. M. MITCHEL,
Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER,
Rev. E. H. CHAPIN,
Rev. Dr. CUMMINGS,
GEORGE WM. CURTIS, Esq.,
BAYARD TAYLOR, Esq.,
Capt. W. F. LYNCH, U. S. N.,
H. L. HOSMER, [illegible]

Tickets for the Course (10 Lectures), admitting lady and gentleman, $3. Single tickets for the Course, [illegible] and can be obtained at the Music-store of Wm. Hall & Son, at the office of Thompson & Brothers, corner of Wall-st. and Broadway, or either of the corporators.

JOHN H. WHITE, Chairman Lecture Committee.

HENRY WARD BEECHER DELIVERS HIS New Lecture, at the Cooper Institute, THIS (Tuesday) EVENING. Tickets 25 cents. Commences at 8 o'clock.

LECTURES TO LADIES.—DR. ELIZABETH BLACKWELL will give three lectures on the *Utility of Physiological and Medical Knowledge to Women*, at Clinton Hall, on TUESDAY, Nov. 15, FRIDAY, Nov. 18, and TUESDAY, Nov. 22, at 3 o'clock P. M. Single tickets, 25 cents; Course tickets, 50 cents. Tickets with prospectus of lectures, may be obtained at [illegible] tern's book-store, No. 763 Broadway.

REV. SAMUEL OSGOOD, D. D., WILL lecture in Church of the Restoration, corner Monroe-place and Clark-st., Brooklyn, on FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 18. Subject—*The Unknown in Man and Woman's Nature as a Field of Discovery.* Tickets 25 cents, to be had at the door. Doors open at 7; lecture at 8.

THE NEW LECTURE, BY HENRY WARD BEECHER, will be given THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, at the Cooper Institute. Tickets 25 cents. Commence at 8 o'clock.

COL. JOHN L. DORRANCE WILL DELIVER a lecture on *Eminent Women of the Past and Present Age*, at Clinton Hall, WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 16, at 8 o'clock.

Tickets 25 cents. Can be obtained at Astor-place Hotel, or at the door on the evening of the lecture.

REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER WILL DELIVER his New Lecture THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, at the Cooper Institute, commencing at 8 o'clock. Tickets 25 cents.

MUSICAL.

THE DRIGGS PATENT PIANO-FORTE,
OR THE VIOLIN PIANO,
"The best Piano existing."
From the New-York Times.

We have now an instrument without an equal. All that was cumbersome has been done away with. The strain of the strings is brought to bear on the iron frame only, and the sound-board or, tone magnifier is as detached and vibratory as it could be, nothing [illegible] there is nothing whatever to interfere with its offices. Simple as this construction may seem, it works an entire change in the sound-producing qualities of the Piano-forte. It carries the instrument into the class of the violin—the most perfect, because the most responsive instrument in the world. In sustained passages, the vocal effect of Mr. Driggs' patent is wonderful; it can sing with a smooth delicacy perfectly unattainable on any other instrument. The gain of power is equally remarkable; an ordinary player obtains, with no exertion, the fullness of a grand Piano-forte.

Manufactured and for sale by the DRIGGS PIANO COMPANY, at the Music store of WM. HALL & SON, No. 543 Broadway, one block above the St. Nicholas.

JAMES F. HALL, Sec'y and General Manager.

CHICKERING & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.
Warerooms No. 694 Broadway.

C. & SONS have been awarded 35 prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past 35 years.

ALSO FOR SALE,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges,
At wholesale and retail.
PIANOS TO RENT.

BIBLE-HOUSE PIANO WAREROOMS.—Improved new scale 7-octaves, at $200, $250 and [illegible]. T. H. CHAMBERS, Bible House, Astor-place.

EUROPEAN MUSIC.—JUST RECEIVED A choice selection of Sheet Music, Methods, Exercises, Operas, &c., the productions of the most eminent European masters, which will be sold lower than ever before offered in this market. Pianos and Melodeons for rent; rent applied if purchased.

A. M. KANOUSE, No. 436 Broadway, up stairs.

LIGHTE & BRADBURYS, MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES—Constructed with all the improvements conducive to superiority of tone, touch and durability, and to the acquired style of furniture. An extensive assortment always on sale at their Warerooms and Office, No. 421 Broome-st.; also at their Depot No. 23 Cortlandt-st.

HALLETT, DAVIS & CO.'S CELEBRATED GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS, unsurpassed in tone and action, good SECOND-HAND PIANOS, at $50 to $200. MELODEONS very low. New Pianos and Melodeons TO RENT and rent applied on purchase.

T. S. BERRY, No. 458 Broadway, cor. Grand-st.

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York, have always received the first premium where and whenever in competition with the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every piano warranted for three years.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.—(SUCCESSORS TO Bacon & Raven,) piano-forte manufacturers, warerooms No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

HAZLETON BROS., PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS, No. 209 Centre-st., offer a fine assortment of brilliant and full-toned Pianos, at the lowest rates. Warranted to give satisfaction; guaranteed for 5 years.

WALKER'S PIANO-FORTE WAREROOMS—Clinton Hall, Astor-place and 8th-st., near Broadway. A large stock of new and second-hand pianos of every description for sale and hire at reduced prices. N. B.—The hire allowed in case of purchase.

BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO., NO. 607 Broadway. Piano Forte manufacturers. School and cottage pianos adapted to the use of schools and seminaries, at half the usual price of ordinary piano fortes.

ALBERT WEBER, PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURER, No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal. The best assortment of Pianos, warranted for 5 years, at the lowest prices. Call and examine before purchasing.

S. M. AMBLER, PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURER, No. 51 Walker-st. Superior and warranted instruments, at very low prices.

A. H. GALE & CO., PIANO-FORTES, No. 107 East 12th-st., invite attention to their new scale Pianos. Guaranteed to give entire satisfaction.

V. F. HARRISON, PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURER, No. 387 Canal st., offers a fine stock of his celebrated instruments, fully warranted, at low prices.

MUSICAL BOXES.

PAILLARD & MARTIN HAVE ALWAYS on hand a very large assortment of MUSICAL BOXES, of all styles and sizes, playing 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 16, 24 and 36 tunes, in painted tin, horn, plain and rosewood boxes, with every variety of accompaniment, and manufactured by the best makers of Switzerland, expressly for this market.

TOY MUSICAL BOXES,
HARMONIPHONES,
MANDOLINES,
OUVERTURES,
EXPRESSIVES,
FORTE-PIANOS, etc.

Also, a splendid SINGING BIRD, in a rich ornamental case. In their stock will be found selections from the newest and most familiar Operas, as well as dances, songs, sacred hymns, and a great number of POPULAR AMERICAN MELODIES. MUSICAL BOXES REPAIRED. PAILLARD & MARTIN, Importers, No. 21 Maiden-lane, up stairs, New-York.

GREEN TURTLE.—KELLY WILL SERVE UP one of the finest Green Turtles of this year, on WEDNESDAY, 16th inst., in his best style, at No. 333 Hudson-st., near Spring-st. Families supplied.

THE VIRGINIA REBELLION.

Arrests of Imaginary Insurgents.

Facts, Documents, and Other Historical Data.

ANOTHER SUPPOSED INSURGENT ARRESTED IN PENNSYLVANIA.

[illegible], Pa., Monday, Nov. 14.

A suspicious looking person was arrested on Saturday whom was supposed to be a Harper's Ferry fugitive, but after a hearing before Justice [illegible] he was discharged for want of proof of identity.

THE SUPPOSED INSURGENT ARRESTED AT WASHINGTON.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, Monday, Nov. 14.

Private advices from Boston state that [illegible], recently arrested here on suspicion of being connected with the Harper's Ferry conspirators, is [illegible] there, and is undoubtedly insane. He is still detained here, though nothing has as yet transpired to establish his guilt.

CONTINUED EXCITEMENT AT CHARLESTOWN.

From the Baltimore American.

We learn that considerable excitement still exists at Charlestown, Va., caused by numerous incendiary fires in the neighborhood, and a belief among the inhabitants that emissaries of old Brown are still lingering about. The Mayor of Charlestown has issued the following proclamation:

A PROCLAMATION.

[illegible] by the Town Council of Charlestown, that there should not be longer [illegible] in our town or county, any stranger [illegible] a satisfactory account of himself, now, [illegible] Thomas C. Green, Mayor of Charlestown, do hereby proclaim, and make known, that all such [illegible] immediately leave the town or county, [illegible] they do not, any member of the Town Council, the Town Sergeant, Col. Davis, Lawson Botts, E. M. [illegible], Wells J. Hawks, are requested to make it their [illegible] to bring such strangers before the Mayor or some Justice of the Peace, to be dealt with according to law; and the authorities of Harper's Ferry, [illegible], Shepherdstown, or Middleway, and all other [illegible] in the county are hereby requested to take [illegible]

THOMAS C. GREEN,
Mayor of Charlestown.

Nov. 12, 1859.

On the appearance of this proclamation, Mr. Hoyt, who had returned to the town, Mr. Sennott, one of the counsel for the prisoners, and Mr. Jewett, connected with *Frank Leslie's*, received an intimation from Col. Davis that they were among the strangers whose presence was not satisfactory to the people, and that their personal safety would best be secured by [illegible] departure. Mr. Sennott declined leaving until he had concluded his business. Mr. Hoyt had already made arrangements for his departure before the proclamation appeared, and he with Mr. Jewett, left there on Saturday. Mr. Jewett was suspected—unjustly, he declares—of being the correspondent of the New-York *Tribune*, which paper has recently published some letters from Charlestown of an irritating character.

ART IN VIRGINIA.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: The Special Correspondents and Artists, of *Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper* lately at Harper's Ferry, desire to return their thanks, through your columns, to the citizens of Charlestown, Va., for their assiduous attentions. We were never left alone for so much as five minutes at a time; and we should have been happy to enjoy this pleasing state of society much longer, but for a sudden conviction, that hanging by a rope might injure the graceful proportions of our necks; that riding on a rail might jolt our systems seriously out of order, and that a coat of tar and feathers would be infinitely unbecoming to our complexions.

Being now in safety on the soil of New-York, we can do no less than apprise the anxious friends we have left behind us of the interesting fact, and regret the immediate impossibility of renewing our relations with themselves and their affectionate watchfulness.

PRAYER MEETINGS FOR THE INSURGENTS.

INTERESTING SEASON AT THE CHURCH OF THE [illegible]—STRONG PRAYING FOR THE HARPER'S FERRY INVADERS.

A union prayer meeting was held in the Lyceum of Dr. Cheever's Church, in Union-square, pursuant to an advertisement headed, "How long, Oh Lord, how long?" and stating that "JOHN BROWN, in his prison, and GERRIT SMITH, in his asylum, whatever their mistakes, will not be forgotten."

Rev. Mr. FEE, of Kentucky, after preliminary exercises, delivered a brief address on the question of Slavery, arguing that it was, above all things, a question involving the principles of the Christian religion. With regard to the propriety of praying for the slave, and for the success of the Anti-Slavery cause, he thought it quite proper at this time, although in past times such praying was not imperative. He thought they could not remain silent without being considered on the side of the oppressors. He believed that silence on this subject was sin, and that consistency demanded prayer for heathens at home as well as for those abroad. They might then reasonably expect God to do something for the slave. If Christ was in a prison on heathen soil, bound as the slave, would not every congregation pray for him? And was he not there now in the persons of the slaves? He had seen the idea written that JOHN BROWN'S example in Virginia was an evidence that there was a Northern Anti-Slavery sentiment. He thought there would be other examples in the most unexceptionable manner. So would these prayer meetings show that there was an Anti-Slavery sentiment in the North. He urged them to continue these prayer meetings for the slave, however limited their numbers might be. At the conclusion of his address the reverend gentleman invoked the Divine blessing on the Church—especially on its Anti-Slavery work. He prayed that the "conflict" now come between justice and despotism would be directed by the Divine power; that Jesus might be sent to the South, and to all the people in the land, to call them to repentance.

A gentleman in the audience, not a member of the Church, said it was written in the Bible that Slavery should be destroyed, and therefore he felt encouraged to pray. He believed that Papal tyranny, Mahommedan delusions and the oppressions of Slavery would be at once swept away. Some had even located the time in the year 1866. He thought everything in the world appeared to be tending in that direction. Why should they lose all hope that Slavery should be abolished in any other way than by the sword? Let them believe in the efficacy of prayer. The great body of Christians were in mourning for the difficulties which had fallen upon those who, whether mistaken in the means or otherwise, had taken the side of the oppressed.

At the close of his address, this gentleman prayed that God would not allow them to rely upon arms of flesh, but that the people should have a firm reliance in the efficacy of prayer. He prayed that all the obstacles of Slavery to the spread of the Gospel should be removed, and that a Christian Anti-Slavery sentiment should be spread. He felt that there was too little reliance placed upon God in this matter. He prayed especially for those individuals condemned to death because they had gone forth on the side of the oppressed. God knew whether they were mistaken, and the supplicant would not sit in judgment on him. He prayed that JOHN BROWN'S life might be spared, ["Amen!"] if it was God's pleasure, and that he might be the means of proclaiming God's truth. Let God forbid that the infamy of putting JOHN BROWN to death, because of his zeal for the oppressed, should be added to the guilt of the nation. ["Amen!"] But, if it was necessary that JOHN BROWN'S life should be sacrificed, he prayed that good might be brought out of it; that in the hearts of the oppressed people a holy zeal, and no despondency or indifference. God knew that JOHN BROWN had manifested zeal for the cause of mercy, and God would spare his life, if consistent with his holy will. He prayed that God would bless the rulers, and turn them to the living God.

Rev. MR. FARSON said that no sinner could bury sin so deep but that God could give it resurrection. As to the hold of the South on the slave, perhaps God was as much tried by Northern apathy as by Southern cruelty. Was New-York and the North prepared for the liberation of the slave? Had we not written on the cars, "Colored people allowed to ride here," and it might as well be written on the doors of the churches, "No colored brethren allowed to sup here with God." He thought this affair of JOHN BROWN intended to awake them from their apathy. God had mysterious ways. When SUMNER'S head ached from the blows of the Slaveholder's cane, other heads ached with him; and now that JOHN BROWN had fallen, he would not fall alone. Governor WILLARD, of Indiana, would not have been on Southern soil pleading as an advocate for money; not he; but he could plead for a brother-in-law. God knew how to take his own men into the South to speak for righteousness. When JOHN BROWN should drop from the scaffold, the hearts of ten thousand other John Browns would beat for the slave, that had never beaten so fast. It was a costly price, but God knew how to work out his own purposes. When he saw how the Press spoke on this subject, he thought God knew how to make men respect His will. When Dr. THOMPSON spoke for Italy, the Italians were with them; why had not this Gibraltar of a church the presence of the colored people? Providence was an "eye-opener" in this case. If JOHN QUINCY ADAMS had had fifty to back him, his [illegible] for the right of petition would not have [illegible]. When he came to the subject, he let it [illegible] let God make of it what use he pleased. As [illegible] could not judge it. His prayer was to know [illegible] of instruction this Harper's Ferry affair [illegible]. He had no doubt that the hearts of the [illegible] leaped with joy when they heard of it. Would they not feel bereaved when their friend and brother, JOHN BROWN, hung upon the gallows? He had been presented with a petition to read to the meeting, and he promised that they would find it a remarkable paper, and worth thinking about. Let them sign it, and show Virginia and Gov. WISE that they [illegible] and wanted to please God.

A second gentleman in the audience endeavored to impress the idea that all must depend on the grace of God in their hearts.

Rev. G. J. WARREN, Property Clerk at Police Headquarters, said he had noticed an announcement that JOHN BROWN and GERRIT SMITH would not be forgotten on the occasion. There was another man whom he hoped would not be forgotten, and that was the Governor of Virginia. He supposed the object of the meeting was not merely to pray once a month, but to catch a little fire and enthusiasm to make material for their progress at home, in the closet, and in their social circles. Here was an opportunity, if ever there was one, to pray. He did not know of any individual that had ever been placed in exactly the position that HENRY A. WISE had now, but one man. He hoped he would not be misunderstood as comparing JOHN BROWN to any other other being. He had seen a recent case where a reverend gentleman, speaking of JOHN BROWN had brought an illustration from the history of Moses, and had been represented as having compared JOHN BROWN to Moses. He did not wish to compare JOHN BROWN to any one, but he would compare HENRY A. WISE to Pontius Pilate. He never read any history that put two men in just such similar positions. He hoped Gov. WISE had a wife, and that her dreams would be troubled until, like the wife of Pilate, she should go to her husband when no one else could reach him, and beg him not to have anything to do with the hanging of JOHN BROWN. [Amen, Amen.] It might be that Gov. WISE had all the policy and expediency of Pontius Pilate, but he hoped that the Governor would see the effect of the appointed public execution—would wash his hands of it, and say that he was innocent. It might be that the rabble would say, "then blood be upon our heads, and the heads of our children," but as for himself he hoped not to be there. It seemed to him that they ought to pray for WISE. Why could not God turn the heart of Gov. WISE. Surely it was a very little thing for God to do to turn such a heart. It was a small thing for them to ask for. Had not other hearts been turned? He had heard that there was nothing but God's direct handiwork in the conversion of Paul, but were there not the prayers of the people? Who knew but that in answer to the prayers of God's people Gov. WISE might not be a second Paul [Amen] to do as much for the cause of Freedom as Paul did for the cause of Christ? There was no restriction for God. Let them pray that God should touch the heart of Gov. WISE so that he would call the Legislature together and stop these executions. They could not tell but that God would do it. If JOHN BROWN ascended the gallows, and fell from it, he would not fall alone. He was not the first man who had died in the cause of Freedom.

After the speaker had concluded, a woman, who said that she herself had been released from Slavery, made some remarks, and Mr. FARSON then read the petition to which reference had been made. Some discussion as to whether Gov. WISE had power to pardon the prisoners followed. It was finally decided that each one must be personally responsible for signing the petition, as it could not be looked on as the official expression of the sense of the meeting, and the Assembly adjourned.

A PRAYER MEETING AT CLINTON HALL.

Another meeting of the "friends of the slave" and of sympathizers with the unfortunate JOHN BROWN, was held last evening in No. 3 Clinton Hall, for the purpose of taking into consideration "the question as to what can be done towards circulating a petition in this City in behalf of a personal Liberty Bill by our Legislature during the coming Winter." "Your counsel and services," says the call, "are much needed, and you will be so good as to bring with you such friends of the cause as you may know." Mr. GEO. W. BENSON presided, and Mrs. ABBY H. GIBBONS, Mr. WM. EWING and Mr. J. B. RESHARDS officiated as a Committee of Arrangements.

Addresses were made in which JOHN BROWN'S sentiments received the warmest approval by Mr. O. P. JOHNSON, Mr. POWELL, Dr. SNODGRASS and Mr. MOLINO, (on behalf of the German Central Republican Committee.) The determination was unanimously arrived at that such petitions as those proposed in the call should be disseminated, that contributions should be obtained for the purposes therein specified, that there should be no compromise with Slavery, that the claims, as Presidential aspirants, of Mr. BATES and those who ignored or refused to recognize the equal rights of the colored man with the white, should be met by a stern opposition, and that the Fugitive Slave law should be disregarded at all hazards.

A FEROCIOUS OUTCRY FOR OLD BROWN'S EXECUTION.

THE CLAMOR FOR OLD BROWN'S PARDON.

From the Richmond Whig.

Of all the unreasonable clamors ever started by a set of hypocrites and knaves, that of a large portion of the Northern people in behalf of Old BROWN'S pardon, is the most unreasonable and the most disgraceful. Here is a man who has been proved guilty of a number of the most heinous crimes in the calendar—who, himself, unblushingly confesses these crimes, and still more unblushingly glories in them all—and yet a host of Northern men, professing abhorrence of Old BROWN'S conduct, and professing, too, sympathy with the Southern people, are daily appealing, in the most urgent terms, for Old BROWN'S pardon!

Upon what ground is such an appeal based? Why upon the sole ground that the execution of Old BROWN would make a martyr of him in the eyes of the Northern Abolitionists, and would swell the numbers and increase the hostility of the Abolition party towards the South to an incredible extent, and prostrate and utterly disable what are called the conservatives and national men of the North. *These Northern conservatives and national men at the North are those who are taking the lead in the cowardly and disgraceful clamor for Old* BROWN'S *pardon.* And this fact proves that the Abolition sentiment at the North is overpowering, paralysing the conservative portion of the Northern people, and making trembling cowards of them all. And the commutation of Old BROWN'S sentence is earnestly asked for, in order to appease those reckless incendiaries who sympathize with him and approve his crimes! Now this is indeed a pretty and reasonable request for the *conservatives* of the North to make to Virginia!

But no such absurd and cowardly request will be granted, no matter what consequences the refusal to grant it may produce. Virginia and the South are ready to face all the consequences of the execution of old BROWN and his confederates. *Though it convert the whole Northern people, without exception, into furious, armed Abolition invaders, yet old Brown will be hung!* That is the stern and irreversible decree, not only of the authorities of Virginia, but of the *people* of Virginia, without a dissenting voice. And, therefore, Virginia, and the people of Virginia, will treat with the contempt they deserve, all the craven appeals of Northern men in behalf of old BROWN'S pardon. The miserable old traitor and murderer belongs to the gallows, and the gallows will have its own, in spite of the threatenings and maledictions of the North, and the world combined.

We took the ground at the outset that *old Brown should have been hung at once, without the intervention of judge or jury. He was a villanous pirate and assassin, and was therefore entitled to no trial at law.* We believed at the first, and we still more firmly believe now, that it would have been better and wiser in all respects, if Gov. WISE had given him the swift benefit of a drum-head court-martial. In that event, no sympathy for him would have been excited in the North, for he would have had no opportunity of making incendiary speeches for effect, and, consequently, nothing of the character of the hero or the martyr would have attached to him, even in the estimation of GARRISON and WENDELL PHILLIPS.

We, therefore, agree fully with our contemporary of the Fredericksburg *News* in the opinion, that the absurd and horrid nonsense about Gov. WISE'S pardoning old BROWN should be condemned and scouted by every sane man in Virginia and the South. The impertinent question, come from whom it may, whether Northern Abolitionists or Northern conservatives, should be resented by Virginia and by Gov. WISE and his friends as an insult. He cannot pardon BROWN, but if he had the power *it would be worse than treason to exercise it.* The majesty of law and the outraged sovereignty of Virginia can be vindicated and revenged only by the death of these miscreants. *The people already inquire why they were spared.* Rebels in arms against the Government, State and Federal, with hands red with the blood of murdered citizens, summoned to surrender and refusing, seized at the expense of life, *why were they not shot like dogs the moment of their capture? All the laws of war, and all the demands of justice commanded their immediate extermination.* The impudent claim of a robber, a horse thief and a murderer to be recognized as "a prisoner of war," should have hastened his punishment.

We verily believe the failure to inflict summary and deserved death upon BROWN and his conspirators will yet cost Virginia many lives. There are fools and fanatics enough ready to risk life to obtain BROWN'S notoriety, who would have been deterred by his prompt and immediate execution.

SOUTHERN PROTEST AGAINST THE VIRGINIA VIEW OF HARPER'S FERRY.

From the Mobile Register.

We republish elsewhere a remarkable article from the Richmond *Enquirer.* We do so in order to place upon record our unqualified, earnest, *indignant* protest not only against the conclusions of the writer, but against the tone and spirit of the article. We are unwilling that such a *cravenly outcry* shall go before the Northern public without at least one voice of dissent from the South. It was disgraceful enough that the inroad of twenty-two wretched border marauders should cow a town of a couple of thousand inhabitants. We smarted under the ignominy, but could find extenuating circumstances in the paralyzing effects of a panic originating in surprise and utter ignorance of the extent of the danger. Then it was a bitter pill to swallow, that Gov. WISE should praise (if, indeed, we may trust the report of his own organ) his citizen soldiery for not having shown the white feather while on their way to take a sniff of gunpowder. But now, for a Southern paper to go before the world with what the world will consider a cowardly confession, and what we denounce as an unmitigated falsehood, is more than we can bear.

The burden of the *Enquirer's* wailings is, that the institution of Slavery requires the assistance of the General Government, that it has no self-sustaining power, and that to repose in peace and security we must needs trust to the stalwarth arms of our beloved brethren—the factory hands and mechanics of the North. "Protection (meaning Federal protection) of Slavery is demanded by the blood of slaughtered citizens, and the traitorous Southerner that dares deny the right, is even more criminal than the inmates of the Charlestown jail." We profess to love the South with an ardent heart's devotion, and we feel in this moment that we love it as the *Enquirer* is incapable of loving it; yet *we spurn the above sentiment as unworthy of Virginia, recreant to Southern dignity, and insulting to Southern honor.* We in Alabama, and in the other Southwestern States, have more slaves than ever they had in the negro-breeding border States; and not only are we fully competent to take care of them and keep them in subjection, but to furnish to Virginia, if she cannot deal with hers, arms as steady and rifles as true as the *Enquirer's* clamors will be likely to get from the Federal Government and the Northern States. We never expect to need such aid, and would scorn to ask for it.

Could the worst enemies of the South—could the most frantic of freedom shriekers at the North—have invented a calumny more injurious to us than this novel plea of Gov. WISE'S organ of the insecurity of Slavery for want of Federal protection? Has the *Enquirer* forgotten how, in the trying days of the Revolution, the Carolina planters left their homes and families under the charge of faithful slaves—how the negroes planted the crops while the masters fought their country's cause? Has the *Enquirer* forgotten how few Virginia slaves availed themselves of the royal Governor's proclamation—how few sought refuge on Lord DUNMORE'S ships? Have the times changed since [illegible] Has the *Enquirer* also forgotten the more recent occurrence, which is so frequently its text, and where not a solitary slave joined the invaders, and the first victim was a negro faithful to his trust?

We are heartily sick of this unmanly whining, this crying like a spanked baby over imaginary grievances. We have hemp enough grown in the South for all slave rebels and their white instigators, we have rifles and bullets enough to protect our wives and children, and we should fling back as an insult an offer of Federal protection, were it made. *True dignity is violated by the undue importance given to this miserable raid of a few frantic fanatics*; it should have been classed with a Baltimore riot or a New-Orleans election—a heinous crime, to be sure, but not one implying a frightful danger to the South. Yet Southern journals persist in calling it an insurrection; persist in speaking of it in a quaking voice and trembling tones, as though the whole social fabric of the South were but a magazine of powder, which awaited the slightest spark for an irretrievable explosion. *And such, indeed, is the impression most industriously produced abroad, and even among the timid souls of our own section, by this silly, craven policy—contemptible anywhere, and most unworthy of Southern men.*

The facts upon which the *Enquirer* predicates its nonsensical effusion, are untrue in themselves, and their allegation intrinsically absurd. According to its own showing the slaves might run away from the border counties, *yet they do not.* The real cause of the Abolitionizing of Virginia, which is a fact too sadly true, is the high price of slaves. How many Virginians are sufficiently self-sacrificing in their devotion to our labor system to refuse the $1,500 for a negro which the South-West can afford to pay them, when they can hire a white laborer in his place for $12 a month, with the additional advantage of discharging him when sick, or when there is not work enough? Let the *Enquirer* and its wordy patron who waxes so interminably eloquent over the immorality of the slave-trade, let them put that in their pipes and smoke it. Like the Chinese from their opium puffs, they may perhaps inhale oblivion, oblivion of the real wants of the South, which is more slaves and not Federal protection for those it is fully able to protect without Northern assistance.

THE INSANITY OF GERRIT SMITH.

From the Albany Evening Journal.

With those who have known GERRIT SMITH longest and most intimately, his present melancholy condition is more a matter of regret than of surprise. His mind has hovered upon the borders of insanity for more than a quarter of a century. His physical health was destroyed, many years ago, by his peculiar habits and views in regard to temperance and diet.

GERRIT SMITH was by nature munificently endowed. We knew him first in 1814, then wooing and winning WEALTHY BACKUS, his first wife, and neither before or since have we seen a nobler specimen of manhood. To high intellectual gifts, he added a form and face of surpassing beauty,

"Whose red and white
Nature's own sweet and cunning hand laid on."

Then ardent, generous, and as ever, impulsive, he lived for several years in the quiet enjoyment of refined social and domestic happiness. Though early bereaved of an accomplished wife, he was subsequently restored to all the endearments of home by a marriage with a daughter of the late Col. FITZHUGH, an equally estimable lady.

Some thirty years ago, then a young man of great promise, buoyant in spirits, and looking at the bright side of all the scenery of life, he was an unsuccessful candidate for the State Senate. That disappointment disturbed the heretofore "even tenor of his way," and tinged the future of his whole life. He looked less hopefully upon men and things. He became, as he believed, a philanthropist, but it was the philanthropy less of charity than of force. From an ardent Colonizationist, he became an ultra Abolitionist; and his persuasive zeal for Temperance, changed to coercive measures in favor of Prohibition. Of his ample fortune, he dispensed, in aid of Abolitionism and Temperance, with more liberality than wisdom. Both his perverted talents and his misapplied money injured the objects he sought to promote.

Mr. SMITH has lived for nearly thirty years in a state of political hallucination. The delusion culminated last year, when, greatly excited, he devoted his time and money to a canvass which he believed was to result in his election as Governor, while every other person in the State *knew* that he was wasting his strength and his means. That disappointment left him too well prepared, in body and mind, for the shock which has overthrown his too long unbalanced intellect.

The Harper's Ferry insurrection was an attempt to carry the teachings of prominent Abolitionists into practical effect. It was foreshadowed in a letter from Mr. SMITH to the "Jerry Rescuers." That he ever really intended slaves should rise, rob and murder, we do not believe; but in speeches and letters he indulged in language which bears no other construction. Unfortunately, "Ossawatomie BROWN," driven to madness by Slavery oppression and outrage, was too ready to carry into practice the principles which others were only reckless enough to teach.

In the meantime, with knowledge of the noble and generous nature of GERRIT SMITH, we cannot but deeply deplore the dispensation which deprives him of reason. His giant mind, ever too active, wildly possessed by ONE IDEA, has finally, by various "declensions," fallen

"Into the madness wherein now he raves.
* * * * * * *
O, what a noble mind is here o'erthrown!
The courtier's, soldier's, scholar's eye, tongue, sword:
The expectancy and rose of the fair State,
The glass of fashion and the mold of form,
The observed of all observers; quite, quite down."

Personal.

List of Americans registered at the Banking Office of LANSING, BALDWIN & CO., No. 8 Place de la Bourse, Paris, from Oct. 20 to Oct. 27, 1859:

NEW-YORK.	PHILADELPHIA.
A. W. Ketcham,	A. Mallen,
R. Martin,	H. Randall,
J. Pfeiffer,	E. Lincoln and family,
C. P. Cranch,	Rev. Dr. G. Langdon & wife,
N. B. Stoul and daughter,	S. H. Carpenter and family.
L. E. Carpenter,	MASSACHUSETTS.
C. M. Hinman,	J. T. Fields and wife,
P. L. Frenan,	G. Bemis.
D. H. Wickham,	TEXAS.
W. M. Allen and family,	J. M. Jones and family.
H. J. McGrath,	RHODE ISLAND.
F. E. Draper,	W. Fletcher and family.
E. H. Darling,	CONNECTICUT.
Sidney Corbett,	H. Trowbridge and wife,
E. V. Welch,	M. F. Hall.
J. P. Cronkhite.	LOUISIANA.
	C. Gibson.

[Advertisement.]

PARTIAL DEAFNESS AND DISCHARGES FROM THE EAR.—Dr. HARTLEY begs to announce to those of his patients with whom he has been in communication, that he has, in compliance with their special requests, made arrangements to establish his Ear Institution in New-York; and he generously offers to attend all persons suffering from affections of the Ear, without charge, until cured—thereby proving his success unequaled, and protecting the deaf from being swindled by paying self-styled Aurists exorbitant fees in advance, and the infliction of still more serious evils, by permitting the application of dangerous remedies by inexperienced and unskillful hands.

Dr. H. may here state that he has no connection whatever with any person advertising to cure deafness; neither has he given permission for the publication of a certificate, purporting to emanate from him, and cannot, therefore, be responsible for any alarming consequences resulting from rashness and desperation. The loss of money may not be material to some persons, but the deprivation of one of the most important of the senses ought to be regarded and treated with more than ordinary solicitude.

Deafness, noise in the head, and all disagreeable discharges from the Ear, speedily and permanently removed, without causing the least pain or inconvenience. A cure in all cases guaranteed where malformation does not exist.

Thirteen years' close and almost undivided attention to this branch of special practice has enabled him to reduce his treatment to such a degree of success as to find the most confirmed and obstinate cases yield by a steady attention to the means prescribed.

The destruction, by fire, of the Philadelphia Ear Infirmary, of which Dr. HARTLEY was the head, having released him from his duties in that city, he has established permanently his Institution, for the exclusive treatment of Ear Diseases, at No. 104 Fourteenth-street, opposite the Academy of Music.

Consultation and examination each morning.

[Advertisement.]

THE EXCITEMENT AT NO. 301 GRAND-STREET.—A stranger passing near the above number in Grand-street, would actually suppose some horrible murder had recently been committed, from the eager pushing and crowding to effect an entrance in the establishment. Passing yesterday, our curiosity prompted us to obtain a sight of the elephant. And, behold! the result.—Elegant silk robes, that cost $45 to import, ticketed for $25; rich velvet cloaks, valued at $60, offered for $30; rich de laines, all wool, at 3s. 6d. per yard, invoice cost 3 francs; muslin de laines, chintz colors, only 1s. per yard, none of which could be duplicated at less than 2s. 6d.; "New-York Mills" prints at 6½ cents per yard, and other dress goods in equal proportions; but, as our memory has deceived us in many important articles for housekeepers, we would advise all who are in need of such things to sight the animal at once.

[Advertisement.]

BECOME RESPECTABLE.—Your hat is shabby; beside, it is out of fashion, and will injure you in business, and lower you in the estimation of your friends. All this may be remedied by a visit to KNOX, the Hatter of the age, whose Winter style is an actual necessity to complete a genteel appearance. Go at once to No. 212 Broadway, and become respectable.

[Advertisement.]

GAYETTY'S MEDICATED PAPER

For the water closet is an unequaled original production, and should be used alike by the sick and the healthy. It cures and prevents *Piles*. For sale by all druggists and at the depots, Nos. 41 Ann-street and 440 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S GALLERY

Has removed from No. 359 Broadway to No. 643 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-street.
Photographs, Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S Ointment is unsurpassed for relieving hoarseness, harsh coughs, asthma, bronchitis, tightness of breath, &c. When rubbed into the throat or chest, no matter how obstinate the disease, it will yield as snow before the sun.

[Advertisement.]

GAS! GAS!—Those rich new styles of gas fixtures found at the great manufacturing depot of WARNER, PECK & CO., No. 379 Broadway, are superior to anything ever offered before from our factory.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Nov. 14.

$7,000	U. S. 5s, '68	105	100	M. So. & N. Ia. R.	6¾
10,000	Tennessee 6s, '90	90	50	Panama Railroad	121½
500	Virginia St. 6s	94	200	do. b60	125
3,000	do.	93½	250	do.	125
1,000	Missouri St. 6s	84½	100	do. s60	124½
500	B. C. W. Loan	101	50	do. s30	124½
1,000	N. Y. Central 6s	91½	5	Ill. Central R.	64
1,000	Erie 3d mort. bs	76	100	do. b30	63¾
9,000	Hud. Riv. R. 3d M.	98	500	do. b10	63¼
5,000	Mich. So. S. F. Bs.	56½	50	do. s10	63
500	Ill. Cen. R. Bs.	85½	150	do.	63
12,000	do.	85	200	do.	62¾
10	Ocean Bank	92½	100	do. s60	62½
11	Amer. Ex. Bank	90½	9	do.	62½
6	Erie Railroad	7½	50	do. s10	62½
16	do.	7½	100	Cleve. & Pitts. R.	8
120	Pacific M. S. S. Co	73	284	Galena & Chi. R'd	72¾
50	do. b30	73½	252	do.	72¾
100	do.	73½	50	do. s10	72½
50	do.	73¾	100	do. b30	72¾
412	N. Y. Central R.	80	100	do. s60	71½
50	do. s60	80	200	Cleve. & Tol. R.	20
300	do.	80½	200	do. b30	20
200	do. b30	80½	205	Chic. & R. Isl. RR.	62½
50	Hudson River R.	37½	316	do.	62½
200	Harlem Railroad	10	100	do. s60	62½
200	Harlem R. Pref. b30	35	100	do. s30	62½
500	Reading Railroad	38	100	do. b30	62½
82	Mich. Central R.	41½	18	Chic. Bur. & Qu. R	60
300	do. b30	41½			

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000	Virginia St. 6s	93¾	315	N. Y. Central R.	80
26,000	Missouri St. 6s	84½	50	do. s10	79¾
3,000	Michigan St. 6s	102	50	Mich. Central R.	41½
2,000	Hud. Riv. R. 2d m	88	50	do.	41¾
2,000	M. C. R. 8 p. ct.		50	do.	41
	1st m. sk. fd. cn. bs.	87½	50	Panama R. s60	124¾
2,000	Mich. So. 2d m. b	61	30	do.	125
20	New-Jersey Zinc	[illegible]	50	do.	125
50	Pacific M. S. Co	72½	100	Ill. Central R. ...s60	62¾
200	Erie Railroad	7			

MONDAY, Nov. 14—P. M.

The Weekly Average of the Banks of the City of New-York, on Saturday, Nov. 12, 1859, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous exhibit of Nov. 5:

Increase in Loans	$1,088,315
Decrease in Specie	41,286
Decrease in Circulation	183,866
Increase in Undrawn Deposits	1,006,293

Including the Clearing-house operations of the week, which show the inter-exchanges between the Banks, and including, also, the Sub-Treasury statement of Saturday, the following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit, and also with the movement this time last season:

COMPARATIVE RECAPITULATION.

	Nov. 13, 1858.	Nov. 12, 1859.	Nov. 5, 1859.
Capital	$67,734,000	$69,033,000	$69,903,000
Loans	127,027,918	121,206,352	120,118,037
Specie	26,039,277	20,186,956	20,228,242
Circulation	7,975,420	8,443,555	8,627,421
Gross Deposits	109,258,491	97,654,179	96,733,901
Exchanged	20,715,977	22,972,988	23,080,003
Undrawn	88,542,514	74,680,191	73,673,898
In Sub-Treasury	7,807,318	5,004,648	4,608,667

The Bank return shows rather a steadier line of Specie than was anticipated. The further increase in Loans and Discounts was not unlooked for from the general ease in the market through the week, and the comparative scarcity of paper offered to outside money-lenders. There is also an enlarged line of undrawn Deposits, while the circulation falls back about $200,000 since quarter-day. The Money Market opens for the present week without change in terms, and with less doing in temporary loans among the Brokers, owing to the immediate dullness of the Stock Exchange. The market for Foreign Exchange has fallen off full an eighth ℔ cent. to-day. The leading Bankers ask but 110 on London, and the actual business to-day, for the Boston steamer, is from 110 to 109⅞ ℔ cent. A fair amount of Southern-drawn French bills done at f.5.15, and standard names here at f.5.13¾@f.5.12½. The competition from the South is on the increase both on London and Paris, and remitters buy with moderation, thus far, for the Boston mail. There was an arrival of $160,000 in Mexican Silver yesterday, from New-Orleans, which will probably go to England in the course of the week. The export movement of Cotton from the South is reported large by telegraph, and although this creates Exchange rapidly, the buyers at New-Orleans continue to bid up against each other for choice bills.

The Sub-Treasurer in this City finds an improved demand for 5¼ ℔ cent. Treasury Bills, one year to run, at par, as the case of the Money Market becomes settled. Some of the Bankers here and at Washington, availing of the turn of Exchange at New-Orleans, have taken transfer drafts from the Secretary on that point and placed the funds in New-York. Both these operations have temporarily increased the New-York balance—in anticipation of the meeting of Congress, when the payments will be large—to $5,344,042 this afternoon.

The following was to-day's business at the Assistant Treasurer's Office:

Receipts	$365,075
Payments	115,674
Balance	5,344,042

The receipts for Customs include $108,000.

A glance at the printed sales of the Stock Exchange, to-day, will show a comparatively inactive market, but without material variation in prices since Saturday. If anything, the rates are firmer for New-York Central shares and the Railway Bonds, and decidedly so for Panama and Pacific shares. The Western list also closes very steady, though severely hammered by the speculative sellers. There is more doing in the way of speculating for and against the Illinois Central shares, the fluctuations being frequent and sudden. The price opened, to-day, at 63¾, buyer 60 days, and closed 62½@¾, cash. The Bonds are firmer, 85@½. The Michigan Central Bonds are also higher, advancing to 87½ ℔ cent. The State Stocks, as on Saturday, are weak; Missouris, 84½; Virginias, 93¾; Erie, Harlem, Hudson and Reading were rather steady, and the Bonds of the first three Companies in fair demand. Michigan Southern Sinking Funds rose to 56½. The cash sales of Panama were at 125 ℔ cent., and that price bid, seller 60 days, at the close. The additional rise we understand to be based not only on the near approach of the January half-yearly dividend, but upon the annual financial showing of the Company. The authorized capital is $5,000,000, and the Funded Debt $3,000,000. Of the latter the Company have paid off, from their accumulated surplus and sinking funds, $750,000. Besides which they have paid for the new steamer *Guatemala*, for their Central American service on the Pacific side, and $500,000 toward the Collins steamers in aid of the new North Atlantic line on this side. The total sales of New-York Central, cash and on contract, to-day, fall short of one-half the usual daily average of speculation in the stock. The price opened 80@80⅛ and closed 80@79⅞ ℔ cent., the same as at the close on Saturday. The general market closed dull, but with no considerable offers to sell on any part of the Share list.

The unusual occurrence of a heavy failure in South-street was announced, to-day, in the suspension of Messrs. SLATE & CO., (formerly SLATE, GARDNER & HOWELL,) in the New-Bedford Oil and California trades. The difficulty was wholly unlooked for in business circles, as the house stood in fair credit, and their single-name paper was current up to the last week. The senior partner was a Director in the Manhattan Company. The liabilities of the house are not yet stated. Their losses are attributed to the California trade.

We learn that Mr. W. SAVAGE, some time Cashier of the Michigan Southern Road, on the line of the Road, has been made General Treasurer in the place of the late W. WOLCOTT, to reside at Toledo, Ohio.

The Trustees of the Ohio Life and Trust Company (says the *Evening Post*) "are paying a dividend of 10 ℔ cent. to creditors, interest being made up to Aug. 24, 1857, the day of the failure. We learn, also, that Mr. REEMELIN, one of the Trustees, has filed his resignation in the United States Circuit Court of Ohio, leaving the management of the trust with JAMES P. KILBRETH alone."

The Chicago *Times* says of the business of the Michigan Central line:

"Freights have been heavy all through the month of October, and notwithstanding the low rates at which they have been carried, they give an increase of $31,000. There is a slight falling off in miscellaneous items—say a few hundred dollars. The aggregate increase amounts to $16,209 04. The following are the whole figures:

	1859.	1858.
Passengers	$89,106 09	$102,603 29
Freight	131,385 77	100,262 86
Miscellaneous	5,462 25	6,001 88
Total	$[illegible]	$208,868 03

The arrivals of freight at the distributing depot at Detroit continue to be enormous, both by lake and rail; so much is this the case that the large store-houses have to be filled, and the immense covered dockage employed for housing the goods until they can be moved. The completion of the Port Sarnia Branch will add considerably to this already flourishing business. The prospects of this road may thus be regarded as most encouraging to the Stockholders, who have every reason to be satisfied with the results of October, and with the indefatigable management which has done much to accomplish so welcome a turn in the fortunes of their line."

The Pacific Bank, of New-York, has declared a half-yearly dividend of 5 ℔ cent.

Mr. DAVID BURTNETT has been made President of the Citizens' Bank of New-York in place of Mr. JAY JARVIS, who declined further service on account of ill health.

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

WEEKLY AVERAGES OF THE NEW-YORK CITY BANKS.

BANKS.	LOANS.		SPECIE.	
	Nov. 12.	Nov. 5.	Nov. 12.	Nov. 5.
Bk. of New-York	4,668,205	4,652,941	719,619	687,484
Manhattan Co.	4,488,[illegible]	4,396,911	776,994	777,974
Merchants' Bank	4,319,978	4,380,[illegible]	1,004,[illegible]	986,989
Mechanics' Bank	3,581,521	3,656,779	662,429	689,634
Union Bank	2,482,309	2,481,[illegible]	[illegible]	307,067
Bk. of America	[illegible]5,197,740	4,901,[illegible]	1,160,447	1,222,944
Phenix Bank	2,269,[illegible]	2,264,[illegible]	307,129	409,056
City Bank	1,937,494	2,019,676	615,253	595,140
Tradesmen's Bk.	1,481,902	1,449,908	[illegible]	164,061
Fulton Bank	1,262,427	1,288,242	388,016	345,177
Chemical Bank	1,741,117	1,737,282	[illegible]	662,439
Merch. Exch. Bk.	2,689,367	2,689,470	243,213	[illegible]
National Bank	2,108,885	2,079,439	[illegible]	219,479
Butch. & Drov. Bk.	1,717,189	1,72[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mech. & Trad. Bk.	577,834	[illegible]	[illegible]	141,641
Greenwich Bank	780,765	[illegible]	[illegible]	70,878
Leather Man. Bk.	1,906,[illegible]	1,9[illegible]	[illegible]	274,805
Seventh Ward Bk.	1,370,309	1,349,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bk. St. New-York	3,479,[illegible]	3,42[illegible]	911,[illegible]	[illegible]
Am. Exchange Bk.	7,489,049	7,389,[illegible]	919,[illegible]	1,0[illegible],612
Bk. of Commerce	12,508,[illegible]	12,[illegible]	1,687,464	1,[illegible],576
Broadway Bank	2,629,710	2,615,[illegible]	[illegible]	390,209
Ocean Bank	1,616,579	1,590,[illegible]	251,429	277,769
Mercantile Bank	2,809,108	2,737,473	208,022	180,509
Pacific Bank	1,012,740	1,029,[illegible]	230,791	202,649
Bank of Republic	3,768,267	3,668,179	783,287	695,334
Chatham Bank	719,744	697,574	71,290	61,865
People's Bank	707,716	[illegible]	81,045	97,689
Bank of N. Am.	1,630,468	1,625,430	208,417	219,294
Hanover Bank	1,481,852	1,511,620	145,258	164,895
Irving Bank	925,969	947,141	113,522	110,109
Metropolitan Bk.	6,089,011	6,169,380	1,003,651	1,202,159
Citizens' Bank	743,892	728,277	85,654	122,863
Nassau Bank	1,673,709	1,593,[illegible]	147,[illegible]	140,835
Market Bank	1,634,[illegible]	1,623,615	224,124	218,917
St. Nicholas Bk.	1,664,963	1,676,679	152,995	152,785
Shoe & Leath Bk.	4,298,644	4,113,949	737,873	[illegible]
Corn Exch. Bank	1,611,480	1,594,[illegible]	361,978	355,225
Continental Bank	3,329,867	3,342,960	522,308	502,163
Bk. of Commw'lth	1,204,721	1,188,778	196,187	271,149
Oriental Bank	622,709	624,763	70,939	74,993
Marine Bank	1,008,067	970,478	149,817	190,325
Atlantic Bank	560,463	538,201	55,979	62,595
Imp. & Trad's Bk.	2,632,421	2,619,662	349,343	395,597
Park Bank	4,415,218	4,418,374	941,[illegible]	928,592
Artisans' Bank	1,000,[illegible]	974,413	121,[illegible]	170,152
Mech. Bk'g Ass'n.	695,029	694,[illegible]	87,612	88,274
N. Y. Dry Dock Co.	467,519	472,442	51,[illegible]	50,047
N. Y. Exch. Bank	312,875	320,[illegible]	20,552	24,737
Bull's Head Bank	428,890	420,022	[illegible]	[illegible]
N. Y. County Bk.	409,259	413,634	63,237	59,684
Grocers' Bank	580,456	585,136	42,606	71,114
East River Bank	317,768	314,314	31,449	29,395
North River Bank	466,479	452,442	75,021	83,824
Total	121,206,352	120,118,037	20,186,956	20,228,242
	Increase....$1,088,315		Decrease.......$41,286	

BANKS.	CIRCULATION.		DEPOSITS—NET.	
	Nov. 12.	Nov. 5.	Nov. 12.	Nov. 5.
Bk. of New-York	407,467	408,[illegible]	2,662,372	2,[illegible],394
Manhattan Co.	339,292	336,721	2,823,969	2,780,416
Merchants' Bank	247,853	251,622	2,812,216	2,382,606
Mechanics' Bank	306,488	307,508	2,292,250	2,458,283
Union Bank	204,651	224,845	1,839,423	1,850,323
Bk. of America	136,503	136,748	3,669,563	3,758,467
Phenix Bank	146,840	148,413	1,855,129	1,504,936
City Bank	.....	.....	1,530,685	1,517,218
Tradesmen's Bk.	373,144	337,790	718,639	722,686
Fulton Bank	158,546	159,064	1,150,336	1,088,461
Chemical Bank	305,138	311,304	2,075,908	1,895,512
Merch. Exch. Bk.	141,364	142,198	1,072,483	1,033,553
National Bank	149,416	146,863	896,045	856,596
Butch. & Drov. Bk.	175,190	180,905	1,277,360	1,306,936
Mech. & Trad Bk.	129,912	136,522	665,451	672,512
Greenwich Bank	145,029	147,998	550,117	488,760
Leather Man. Bk.	254,114	262,261	1,056,210	1,098,740
Seventh Ward Bk.	229,298	226,644	681,630	684,643
Bk. St. New-York	219,608	214,032	2,220,789	1,729,198
Am. Exchange Bk.	196,812	200,872	4,160,426	4,157,469
Bk. of Commerce	1,975	1,975	5,144,835	5,020,870
Broadway Bank	257,146	264,946	1,821,799	1,852,904
Ocean Bank	117,389	121,946	976,432	1,007,324
Mercantile Bank	33,139	33,618	2,022,310	2,122,748
Pacific Bank	118,534	121,576	847,211	838,119
Bk. of Republic	194,782	209,287	2,771,516	2,521,424
Chatham Bank	132,751	136,866	438,192	426,085
People's Bank	115,362	118,236	469,229	478,460
Bank of N. Am.	89,794	88,244	786,898	816,181
Hanover Bank	92,840	96,637	704,330	701,156
Irving Bank	126,082	125,651	554,004	580,484
Metropolitan Bk.	231,267	234,684	3,382,986	3,282,798
Citizens' Bank	148,777	156,927	606,922	634,[illegible]
Nassau Bank	129,024	131,876	621,834	694,942
Market Bank	210,723	205,157	632,904	649,676
St. Nicholas Bank	93,041	97,256	602,853	606,710
Shoe & Leath Bk.	91,027	91,616	3,871,703	3,734,978
Corn Exch. Bank	116,436	120,564	873,956	719,292
Continental Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,784,796	1,830,298
Bk. of Commw'lth	[illegible]	[illegible]	875,836	814,165
Oriental Bank	103,109	101,097	319,979	328,946
Marine Bank	128,347	128,112	575,034	603,886
Atlantic Bank	79,768	82,458	242,687	234,097
Imp. & Trad's Bk.	196,836	202,762	1,594,517	1,327,140
Park Bank	178,972	189,312	3,378,930	3,319,263
Artisans' Bank	91,898	95,689	510,918	536,275
Mech. Bk'g Ass'n.	107,061	108,299	289,651	294,297
N. Y. Dry Dock Co.	147,347	149,725	212,432	222,132
N. Y. Exch. Bk.	118,890	121,611	275,010	280,939
Bull's Head Bank	101,145	106,687	418,965	409,765
N. Y. County Bk.	99,297	99,051	326,794	322,779
Grocers' Bank	81,226	84,760	287,449	252,098
East River Bank	82,423	85,092	209,080	193,641
North River Bank	74,255	77,231	480,230	473,838
Total	8,443,555	8,627,421	74,680,191	73,673,898
	Decrease....$183,866		Increase....$1,006,293	

Exchanges.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Nov. 14.

Sight Exchange on New-York unchanged.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Nov. 14.

Sight Exchange 1-10 ℔ cent. premium.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Nov. 14.

Stocks steady; Pennsylvania State Fives, 93¾; Reading Railroad, 19; Morris Canal, 49; Long Island Railroad, 10¾; Pennsylvania Railroad, 38.

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Monday, Nov. 14—1 P. M.

FLOUR quiet and firm; sales 1,400 bbls. WHEAT quiet; no sales. CORN quiet and steady; sales 2,500 bushels fair Toledo at 66c. Other Grains quiet. WHISKY steady; sales 250 bbls. at 25c. ℔ gallon. CANAL FREIGHTS firm, but unchanged. *Imports to-day and yesterday*—10,000 bbls. Flour; 184,000 bushels Wheat; 24,000 bushels Corn; 19,000 bushels Oats; 17,000 bushels Barley. *Exports*—300 bbls. Flour; 10,200 bushels Wheat; 2,500 bushels Corn; 45,000 bushels Oats.

CHICAGO, Monday, Nov. 14.

FLOUR quiet, and declined 5c. WHEAT steady, and advanced 1c.; sales 2,300 bushels, at 90c., from store, and 25,000 bushels No. 2, at 87½c. CORN dull, and declined 3c.@4c. on new; sales 3,000 bushels, at 43c. OATS buoyant. *Receipts*—4,500 bbls. Flour; 22,000 bushels Wheat; 20,000 bushels Corn; 6,000 bushels Oats. *Shipments*—100 bbls. Flour; 93,000 bushels Wheat; 33,000 bushels Oats.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Nov. 14.

FLOUR quiet; Howard-street, $5 25. WHEAT active; sales 60,000 bushels white at $1 30@$1 48; red, $1 20@$1 28; CORN buoyant; yellow, 87c.@90c.; white, 84c. PROVISIONS steady, except Bacon, which is active; sides 10c. WHISKY steady, at 26c. COFFEE active and buoyant; sales 2,500 bags, at 12c. for Rio.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Nov. 14.

FLOUR firm and active at $5 12½@$5 25 for superfine. WHEAT in demand and offerings small; white, $1 38@$1 40; red, $1 27@$1 28. CORN dull; old yellow, 90c. SUGAR firm and advanced ⅛c.; Cuba, 6⅜c.@7c. COFFEE buoyant at 11c.@12½c. WHISKY, 27½c.

MILWAUKEE, Monday, Nov. 14.

FLOUR quiet. WHEAT firm, and advanced 1c. CORN and OATS quiet and unchanged in price. *Receipts*—1,700 bbls. Flour; 20,000 bushels Wheat. *Shipments*—2,000 bbls. Flour; 85,000 bushels Wheat.

DETROIT, Monday, Nov. 14.

FLOUR dull and heavy. WHEAT steady. *Receipts*—3,700 bbls. Flour; 2,000 bushels Wheat. *Shipments*—15,000 bbls. Flour; 6,000 bushels Wheat.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Nov. 12.

COTTON—Sales to-day 3,000 bales at easier prices, but quotations unchanged. *Freights* of Cotton to Liverpool, 9-16d.

MOBILE, Saturday, Nov. 12.

COTTON in improved demand: sales to-day 4,000 bales, the market closing firm, at 10⅞c. for middling.

CHARLESTON, Saturday, Nov. 12.

COTTON unchanged; sales to-day 1,450 bales.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Monday, Nov. 14.

COTTON unchanged; sales to-day 1,000 bales.

CITY POST-OFFICE.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North—Albany, Buffalo & Canadas.........5¼ P. M.
North and West Way Mail.........5¼ A. M.
Western Mail via Erie Railroad...5¼ A. M. and 3¼ P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail.....5¼ A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....5¼ A. M. and 3 P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.........3 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *via* St. Louis."

The Overland Mails from St. Joseph, (Mo.,) to Placerville, *via* Salt Lake City, leave St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked, "Overland *via* St. Joseph."

Departure of Ocean Mails.

The mails by the *America*, from Boston for Liverpool, will close, at the New-York Post-office, to-day, Nov. 15, at 1¼ o'clock P. M., to go by railroad, and at 3 o'clock to go by steamboat.

The mails by the *Yorktown*, hence for Havana, will close at the New-York Post-office to-day, Nov. 15, at 1¼ o'clock P. M.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Name.	Date.	Leaves.	For.
Bavaria	Nov. 15	New-York	South'tn.
America	Nov. 16	Boston	Liverpool.
Vanderbilt	Nov. 19	New-York	Havre.
City of Baltimore	Nov. 19	New-York	Liverpool.
Asia	Nov. 23	New-York	Liverpool.
Hungarian	Nov. 26	Portland	Liverpool.
Weser	Nov. 26	New-York	Bremen.
FROM EUROPE.			
New-York	Nov. 1	South'tn	New-York
John Bell	Nov. 2	Glasgow	New-York
Prince Albert	Nov. 2	Liverpool	New-York
Saxonia	Nov. 2	South'tn	New-York
Borussia	Nov. 5	South'tn	New-York
Canada	Nov. 5	Liverpool	Boston
FOR THE WEST INDIES, &c.			
Yorktown	Nov. 15	New-York	Havana.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship *Daniel Webster, from Aspinwall*—Mrs. [illegible] J. Nichols, Mr. [illegible], [illegible], Mrs. [illegible] and child, W. Snyder, C. Hunt, T. Towny, E. Towny, Mrs. Glasson and son, F. C. Delmatter and lady, A. Whitaker, Mrs. [illegible], G. M. Gordon, Mrs. [illegible], [illegible] and child, Mrs. Wainwright and son, [illegible], A. Davis, Mrs. Stuart, W. Gassner, Mrs. F. S. Taylor, Capt. Henry J. Cook, G. Beebe, J. M. Bowman, E. Perenchelf, W. Forbes, W. H. Saddler, C. Griswold, J. Morton, Thos. Happy, H. Snyder, C. Smith, J. F. Gilmore, H. Houston, J. Herrith, D. [illegible], C. [illegible], F. Rosenbaum, D. Sumers, wife and 2 daughters, [illegible] A. Gibbin, W. Nichols, W. Merryfield, R. Oliver, [illegible], F. Bainbridge, B. Johnson, lady and 2 children, [illegible], J. More, J. Downy, M. D. Graw, J. W. Cunningham, J. Seymour, G. [illegible], Mr. Stewart, J. [illegible], E. White, Geo. Wheeler, M. Gillmore, E. W. Prime, C. H. Charity, A. M. Smiley, J. Barrow, A. Holmes, C. C. Fash, Mrs. [illegible], E. Carpenter, lady and 2 children, J. Reiman, U. F. Scofield, J. Fisher, E. Thomson and child, J. Hills, A. Laird, J. Conlin, J. C. Hales, S. B. Cooper, P. Gaffney, lady and 2 children, Mr. Walsh, A. Ingram, lady and 2 children, S. [illegible], H. Brown, lady and 2 children, Mrs. Seagrist, Geo. E. Young, F. Hanley, F. Yale, E. H. Hamm—the latter is missing, supposed to have fallen overboard between Aspinwall and Havana.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 6 47 | Sun sets.... 4 43 | Moon rises.. [illegible]

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..11 29 | Gov. Island.. 0 2 | Hell Gate.... 1 [illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, Nov. 14.

Cleared.

Ships Shepherd Knapp, York, New-Orleans, W. Nelson & Son; Granite, [illegible], [illegible], Tappan & Starbuck.

Barks [illegible], Thompson, Key West; [illegible], Charleston, Dunham & Dimon; Eva, Perry, Glasgow, Edmiston Bros.; Queen of the Fleet, [illegible], Glasgow, Thos. James.

Brigs Santiago, (Brem.,) [illegible], Port-au-Platte, Gelpcke, Keutgen & Reichelt; Ada, (Br.,) [illegible], Halifax, D. R. De Wolf.

Schooners American Belle, Loring, Boston, S. W. Lewis & Co.; J. M. Warren, Chapman, New-Haven, master; Maria Jane, Jones, [illegible], ——; R. F. Reeves, Shaw, Philadelphia, Jas. Hand; [illegible], Staples, Apalachicola, Oakley & Keating; R. H. Vermilyea, Holmes, Norfolk, Mott Bedell; Ocean Wave, (Br.,) Lockhart, Windsor, D. R. De Wolf; Statesman, Mott, Alexandria, [illegible] & Dodge; Sunny South, Weeks, Washington, Telfair & Horne.

Sloop Willard, Buckingham, Newport, master.

Arrived.

Steamship Daniel Webster, Miner, Aspinwall Nov. 5, at 4 P. M., with 3[illegible] passengers, (from the Uncle Sam from San Francisco,) via Havana 9th, at 6 P. M., to E. B. Allen. On the 13th and 14th experienced strong gales and very heavy sea. Left at Aspinwall U. S. ship Roanoke and storeship Relief, all well; U. S. ship Jamestown sailed from Aspinwall 3d inst. On the 3d and 4th inst. Aspinwall was visited by a heavy N. W. gale, which washed away part of the Mail Company's Dock, and part of the Railroad Company's dock, and some of the bridges; the shipping in the harbor hauled off into the stream, and sustained no damage.

Steamship Roanoke, Couch, Richmond, Norfolk, &c., with mdse. and passengers to Ludlam & Heineken. On Sunday, off Cape May light-boat, experienced a heavy S. E. gale, which suddenly shifted to N. W.; carried away portion of larboard wheel-house, and split foresail.

Steamship James Adger, Adams, Charleston, with mdse. and passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co. Had heavy weather the entire passage.

Ship John Jay, (of New-Bedford,) Hungerford, [illegible] ds., and 55 ds. from St. Helena, with teas, &c., to F. Hathaway. In the Straits of Timor, spoke Br. ship New Era, from China for London. (The John Jay arrived 13th, but was accidentally omitted.)

Brig Charles Adams, (Br.,) Robinson, [illegible] ds., with salt to [illegible] & [illegible].

Brig C. W. Conner, Buram, [illegible] Point, Va., 3 ds., with oak, for Port Jefferson.

Brig Palestine, (of Plymouth, Mass.,) Burgess, Kingston, Jam., Oct. 12, with logwood, &c., to Gelpcke, Keutgen & Reichelt. Oct. 24, Wm. Hinson, of Boston, the cook, died of delirium tremens. The P. has experienced heavy N. E. gales the entire passage—split mainsail, sprung jib-boom, lost boat, &c.

Barkentine Matagorda, Duell, Boston, for Albany.

Brig Lydia Stover, Gates, Wilmington, N. C., with naval stores, for Boston.

Brig Mary H. Baxter, ——, Philadelphia, with coal, for Boston.

Brig Cecelia, (Br.,) Kavanagh, Harvey, N. B., 11 ds., with stone A. Smithers.

Brig Empire, Crowell, Philadelphia, for Boston.

Schr. Grandilla, Baker, St. Johns, N. F., 17 ds., in ballast to Post & Small. Has experienced heavy westerly weather; lost mainsail, split jib, &c., and was blown off as far as lon. 62.

Schr. Seaman, Phillips, Grand Turk, T. I., 13 ds., with salt to J. Eneas. Experienced heavy N. E. and E. weather. (Arr. 13th.)

Schr. Worth, Merrill, Wilmington, N. C., with naval stores to McCready, Mott & Co.

Schr. W. H. Smith, Scott, Wilmington, N. C., with naval stores to McCready, Mott & Co.

Schr. Hazall, Winters, Richmond 4 ds., with flour and tobacco to C. H. Pierson & Co.

Schr. Louisa, Chase, Boston 3 ds., with mdse. to S. W. Lewis & Co.

Schr. Jamestown, Marshall, City Point 3 ds., with coal to master.

Schr. Bonnet Planner, Applegate, Charleston 6 ds., with cotton to master.

Schr. A. Hammond, Lawrence, Boston, in ballast, for Philadelphia.

Schr. George, (Br.,) Allen, Londonderry, N. S., 20 ds., with potatoes to master.

Schr. Lady Ellen, Carrara, Boston, in ballast, for Philadelphia.

Schr. C. L. Green, Green, Philadelphia, with coal, for Boston.

Schr. Broadfield, Fish, Philadelphia, with coal, for Boston.

Schr. Argus, Norris, Somerset 3 ds., with nails.

Schr. Odd Fellow, Tracy, Rondout, coal, for Boston.

Schr. Oliver H. Lee, Lee, Virginia 3 ds., with wood.

Schr. Geo. Drummer, Smith, Virginia 3 ds., wood.

BELOW—One brig.

WIND—During the day from W. S. W. to N. W.

Sailed.

Steamship Karnak, (Br.,) for Nassau and Havana. Ships George Green, for New-Orleans; De Witt Clinton, for Liverpool; Jeremiah Thompson, for Mobile; Linda and Shepherd Knapp, for New-Orleans; Finland, for Apalachicola. Barks Flash, for Vera Cruz; Harvest, for Savannah; Yankee Blade, for Savannah; J. W. Paige, for Monrovia, Africa. Brigs Africanus, (Br.,) for Bathurst, Africa; Santiago, (Brem.,) Port-au-Platte. From Quarantine—Bark Marmion, for Aspinwall; brig [illegible].

Miscellaneous.

The ship Charles Crocker, from New-Orleans for Liverpool, previously reported ashore near Cape Florida, has a cargo of 3,180 bales cotton, and 50 hhds. tobacco, valued at about $[illegible]. The ship Heidelberg, also ashore near Cape Florida, has a cargo of 3,419 bales cotton, and 1,600 staves, valued at about $[illegible]. The ship Eliza Mallory, also ashore near Cape Florida, has a cargo of 4,229 half bales cotton, valued at $[illegible].

The packet ship Lucy Thompson is now on the Great Balance Dock for repairs. She will be stripped, recaulked and newly coppered.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 14.—The brig Edwin [illegible], from Jacksonville, bound to Baltimore, has put into this port to repair damages. She has lost her deck-load, and is leaky.—(By telegraph to Ellwood Walter, Esq., Secretary Board of Underwriters.)

BALTIMORE, Nov. 13.—The brig Helen Miller, from Rio, before reported ashore, was towed off by steamer [illegible], and has arrived up, supposed uninjured. The ship Silver Star, having discharged all her cargo, will be hove down on Monday, be stripped, caulked and coppered. She leaks, and shows some appearance of strain.

By Telegraph.

HIGHLANDS, Nov. 14, sunset—One brig in the offing. Wind fresh from N. W.; weather clear.

SANDY HOOK, Nov. 14, sunset—No inward bound vessels in sight. Ships Plutarch, for Antwerp, passed out over the Bar at 11:30 A. M.; De Witt Clinton, for Liverpool, at 3, and screw-steamer Karnak, for Nassau and Havana, at 2:30 P. M. Wind N. W., fresh; weather clear.

FORT LAFAYETTE, Nov. 14, sunset—Steamship Daniel Webster, from Aspinwall, coming up the Bay. No other inward bound vessels in sight. The bark Flash, for Vera Cruz, passed down the Narrows at 11:15 A. M. Ship Geo. Green, for New-Orleans, at 12:30, and ship Shepherd Knapp, for do. at 1:30 P. M. Wind fresh from N. W.; weather clear.

NEWPORT, Nov. 13, P. M.—Arr. brig America, Robins, Portsmouth, N. H., for Philadelphia; schrs. Wm. P. Dolliver, Chase, Harwich, for New-York; Henry Payson, Eldridge, Philadelphia, for Boston; Sarah Elizabeth, Kelley, Boston, for Philadelphia; Pearl, Brown, Gloucester, for do.; Stranger, Handy, Boston, for Albany; Flying Fish, Low, Gloucester, for New-York; Kossuth, Pettingill, Newburyport, for do.; Panama, Allen, Boston, for do.; Jno. Randolph, Wall, Plymouth, for do.; Isaac Rich, Boston, for Philadelphia; Moses Waring, Orowell, New-York, for Portsmouth; also brig Shibboleth, Melton, from Philadelphia for Boston.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 14—Below, ships Herald of the Morning, Michael Angelo, Euterpe, and James Hovey, from Callao, via Hampton Roads, with guano.

NORFOLK, Nov. 14—Arr. in Hampton Roads, ship Adelaide, 60 ds. from Callao; schr. Canton, from Boston, bound to Washington, N. C.; had lost sails and rigging.

NEWPORT, R. I., Nov. 14—Arr. brig Lillian, of Bucksport, Nichols, Savannah 28th ult., for St. John, N. B.; has experienced very heavy weather, and had three men sick.

BOSTON, Nov. 14—Arr. bark Western Sea, Taylor, Smyrna; Race Horse, Scarles, do.; both were in collision last night in the Lighthouse Channel. The Western Sea lost the mizzen-mast, and her Race Horse lost her jib-boom, foretopgallant-mast and figure-head. Cld. ship Buena Vista, Linnell, San Francisco. Sld. U. S. steam gun-boat Narragansett.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 14—Arr. ships Tuscarora, Columbia, Armenian, and schr. Laura Gertrude, from New-York—all experienced stormy weather, and lost and damaged portions of their cargoes. In the offing, bark Mary Anna, from Liverpool.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 14.—The schr. Adele, from San Domingo for New-York, arrived off Old Point on the 11th, having lost her sails. The mate was sick, and the cook had died at San Domingo.

NEWPORT, Nov. 13—Arr. whaling bark Osceola, of and for New-Bedford, Chadwick, with 1,[illegible] bbls. whale and 100 bbls. sperm oil.

Spoken, &c.

By schr. Wm. Lancaster, no date, lat. 24 [illegible], lon. [illegible], schr. James Madison, of and from Baltimore for Jamaica, 3 ds. out, with loss of foremast, jib-boom and maintopmast.

Foreign Ports.

ASPINWALL—Nov. 2, arr. Br. bark ——, 30, Am. brig Costa Rica, Chapman, New-York.

Sailed—Nov. 4, Am. steamship Atlantic, Pearson, New-York; 3d, Am. bark Cuba, Barse, Balize.

Gonaives, Oct. 18 arr. Br. schr. Wm. Lancaster, Coe, from New-York; 17th, brig Bolun, ——, from Boston.

At Kingston, Jam., Oct. 13, bark Sarah Stevens, from Savanilla, for New-York, arr. 10th, in distress, having, on Oct. 2, when off Cuba and St. Domingo, experienced a severe gale, during which lost mainmast and part of foremast, and sustained other damage. Schrs. Indus, Stokeley, from Baltimore, for New-York, arr. 8th; R. J. Eneas, Duncomb, from St. Thomas, for New-York, to sail in 5 or 6 ds.

At Grand Turk, T. I., Nov. 1, bark Gen. Warren, of Boston, ldg. for New-York in 3 ds.; brig Chas. Wesley, of Searsport, for do. or Boston in 2 ds. At Little Cay, barkentine Young America, for New-Orleans in 4 ds.; brig Heywood, for New-York in 6 ds.

At Bonaire, Oct. 28, brig Flying Eagle, Hutchinson, for New-York, ldg.

POLITICAL.—THE REGISTRARS OF THE County of New-York are notified to appear at the Chamber of the Board of Supervisors, City Hall, on TUESDAY, Nov. 15, at 1 o'clock, to obtain the Poll Lists of the late November election. It is the duty of the Registrars to complete a new Registry for the December Election, from the Poll Lists of the late November election.

JOHN CLANCY, County Clerk.